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GDR RADIO: EAST EUROPE FACES RAW MATERIAL DIFFICULTIES

DW281248 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1203 GMT 25 Mar 79 DW

[From Rudi Singer's answer to a listener's question concerning the raw material price development on the world market]

[Text] In view of the huge requirement of petroleum the prices on the Western markets have increased by more than seven times since 1973. It would be inappropriate to attribute the continuing upward tendencies to the events in Iran alone; for other raw materials, too, are more expensive now than they were at the beginning of this decade.

In CEMA we have the advantage of long-term target programs for fuel and raw material supply. The prices are computed on a basis which is in keeping with the average world market price of the past 5 years. As a result, great short-term price oscillations from one day to the next, which are customary on the capitalist exchanges, are thus avoided, allowing the individual socialist national economies to reckon with fixed purchase quantities..

But it goes without saying that petroleum and other raw materials which we import from the Soviet Union and from other CEMA states also have become more expensive. The prices for these increased more than did those for industrial products. The logical consequence of this is that we must export more and, above all, qualitatively even better finished products in order to cover our growing demand for raw materials.

Since we are importing 60 percent of all raw materials, very much depends on how economically we handle energy and raw materials and how seriously we take the procurement of secondary raw materials which still constitute our cheapest raw materials. This is also true for the domestic raw materials, because 3.5 million tons of brown coal could be saved if the energy consumption were reduced by just 1 percent. This example alone shows convincingly how profitable austerity is for all of us. Since we must also anticipate for the future that, as a result of progressing industrialization in the whole world, the requirements for raw materials will be very high, we will have to adapt to continuously high world market prices for these goods in all calculations of foreign trade.

CEMA-MEXICAN JOINT COMMISSION SESSION ENDS 23 MAR

LD232216 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 23 (MTI)--The 3rd session of the CMEA-Mexican joint commission ended Friday in Budapest. The session protocol was signed by leaders of the CMEA member-countries' delegations and Guillermina Sanchez Meza de Solis, Mexican foreign under secretary of state.

The document evaluates the work done since the previous session in technical-scientific and fishery cooperation as well as in geological research of non-ferrous metals, machine industry, coal mining collaboration and trade partnership. The protocol also stipulates the forthcoming tasks.

The 4th session of the joint commission will be held in Mexico City next year.

ARAB AMBASSADORS GIVE RECEPTION IN SOFIA

AU282100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The ambassadors of Algeria, Iraq and Syria as well as the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the representative of the PLO bureau in Bulgaria gave a reception tonight at the Balkan VIP Hotel on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the beginning of the organized resistance of the Arab people of Palestine, of the 11th anniversary of the battle at Al-Karamah and the day of the Palestinian land.

The cordial and friendly reception was attended by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, [word indistinct], deputy ministers, leaders of public, political and mass organizations, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, representatives of science, culiure and art. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria were also present.

BCP DAILY: ISRAEL-EGYPT TREATY WILL NOT STABILIZE MIDEAST

AU290946 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)--RABOTNICHESKO DELO maintains that by signing the Israeli-Egyptian treaty, in spite of its aspiration, Washington will not be able to stabilize its political and military presence in the Middle East. The daily emphasizes: "To the contrary--the sharpness of the negative reaction in the Arab world, which spreads to such countries as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Persian Gulf emirates--forces on which the USA particularly count--only increases the insecurity of Washington's positions".

Drawing a parallel with the results of the Soviet-Syrian talks held (?at) the same time, RABOTNICHESKO DELO underlines the determination of the anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world to oppose the plot of imperialism and Zionism. The daily points out that these tasks are yet another possibility to feel and appreciate the accord of the foreign political course and stands of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries with the vital interests of peoples--in particular with the interests of the Middle East peoples.

REPORTAGE ON DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival in Sofia

AU281059 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, Christoph van der Klaauw, the Dutch minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Bulgaria on 28 March on an official visit. This important event in Bulgarian-Dutch relations will be a new step in further developing our mutually beneficial cooperation. At Sofia Airport, which was decorated with the two countries' national flags, the distinguished guest was greeted by Petur Mladenov, his Bulgarian colleague, deputy ministers, and responsible officers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ivan Zhulev and Lodewijk Gelpke, the two countries' ambassadors, were also at the airport.

Van der Klaauw, Mladenov Talks

AU281941 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)--Official talks between the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and the Netherlands were held here today. Noting the favourable development of Bulgaro-Dutch relations in the field of politics, economy and culture, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Christoph van der Klaauw pointed out that many untapped possibilities still exist. Both sides expressed [word indistinct] to expand the contacts and a wish to use more effective new forms of economic cooperation, such as industrial joint production and joint designing and construction of projects in third countries.

Discussing the international situation, the two foreign ministers laid the emphasis on the issues of detente and disarmament. They expressed confidence that detente is mankind's only alternative.

Mr Mladenov and Mr van der Klaauw underlined the importance of the Helsinki Final Act and their confidence that at the forthcoming Madrid meeting its significance as a long-term programme for European detente will be reaffirmed. They spoke about the need of launching concrete measures for disarmament, stressing in particular nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Some other international issues were also discussed, including the situation in Southeast Asia and the Middle East. The two foreign ministers also stated the basic trends in the foreign policy of their states.

After the talks the Dutch foreign minister was received by Mr Stanko Todorov, premier of Bulgaria. During this meeting the progress of bilateral relations and the necessity of seeking out new ways for expanding cooperation in all spheres of life were underlined again. Stressed were Bulgaria's and Holland's efforts to consolidate detente, trust and security in Europe.

Mladenov Dinner for Visitor

AU282103 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife have given an official dinner in honor of Christoph van der Klaauw, Dutch foreign minister, and his wife. At the dinner, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, deputy ministers, high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry and the officials accompanying the Dutch foreign ministers were present.

During the dinner the two minister proposed toasts.

Mladenov, Van der Klaauw Toasts

AU290934 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)--Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Christoph van der Klaauw, the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Holland, viewed the development of bilateral relations as positive.

In their toast speeches delivered at the dinner last night, given in honour of the Dutch foreign minister by Mr Petur Mladenov, they reaffirmed the readiness of Bulgaria and Holland to expand their cooperation.

Said the Bulgarian foreign minister: "I would like to emphasize that we consider especially important the political contacts on the highest level, which render a powerful impetus to the further development of relations between the states and the peoples". Stressing Bulgaria's stance that halting the arms race and launching some concrete and active measures for real disarmament is the primary and urgent task of our time, Mr Mladenov said: "However, I cannot pass on in silence the adventurous and dangerous for the world peace moves of the Chinese leadership, whose hegemonistic policy runs contrary to the peoples' efforts to consolidate the process of international detente. China's criminal act against Vietnam and her ungrounded claims to a number of Asian states are a dangerous play with the fire and a provocation towards the Asian people, as well as a threat to the world peace".

The Bulgarian foreign minister spoke of Bulgaria's efforts to make her real contribution to the deepening of European detente, to strengthening trust and security and for the development of cooperation in Europe in the spirit of the Helsinki accords. "I hope that at the forthcoming Madrid meeting the importance of the Final Act as a long-term programme of action on our continent will be reaffirmed", added Mr Mladenov.

The Dutch foreign minister also underlined that bilateral relations can develop only in an atmosphere of detente, which, on its part, is inseparable from making the world climate healthier in general.

He stressed the need of implementing the Helsinki conference Final Act and of the preparations for the forthcoming Madrid meeting. "Talks like those we are having at present can make a useful contribution to these preparations. I am confident that the road we have to go, will be long and often difficult. However, there is no other alternative but to pursue confidently and persistently the common goals set by our countries", said Mr van der Klaauw.

Underlining that political detente must be supplemented with relaxation in the military sphere, the Dutch foreign minister said that he attaches great importance to general detente, to the nuclear weapon test ban, to nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and to the Vienna negotiations.

"In our opinion detente is indivisible geographically: Tension in one part of the world will always influence the efforts for detente in its other parts", the Dutch foreign minister pointed out. [words indistinct]

GAUTIER-LED DKP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA 28 MARCH

AU281830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the German Communist Party [DKP], led by party Deputy Chairman Hermann Gautier, has arrived in Sofia. At Sofia Airport the delegation was welcomed by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and responsible officials at the BCP Central Committee.

LILOV RECEIVES CAMBODIAN DELEGATION 28 MARCH

AU281943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, today received the delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation led by Ros Samay, general secretary of the front's Central Committee.

DOYNOV-LED BCP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PCI CONGRESS

AU281545 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the CC of the BCP, led by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, left for Rome today for the participation in the 15th congress of the Italtian Communist Party.

TODOROV CONGRATULATES NEW AFGHAN PRIME MINISTER

AU281944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, has sent a telegram to Hafizollah Amin, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, conveying most cordial congratulations and wishes on his being appointed to this highly responsible post. The telegram expresses a conviction that the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries will continue to expand and deepen for the benefit of our two countries, in the interest of peace and progress throughout the world.

AKEL DELEGATION DEPARTS; REPORT ON VISIT

AU281014 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Apparent joint communique on 18-24 March visit of an AKEL delegation to Bulgaria--"Complete Unanimity"]

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)--A delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) headed by Mr (Janis Katsouridis), member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of AKEL, was on a visit here March 18-24, 1979, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The AKEL delegation had talks with Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP CC and with Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC. Information was exchanged on the two parties' work on the decisions of the 11th AKEL Congress and views were exchanged on international communist and workers' movement.

The AKEL delegation reported about the consistent struggle of the party in rallying the patriotic, democratic and anti-imperialist forces into a broad united front, strong enough to counter the conspiracies of the internal and external reaction and to find a just, democratic and mutually acceptable solution to the Cyprus issue and what is more in a peaceful way.

The Bulgarian Communist Party supports unreservedly this struggle and expressed its solidarity with the people of Cyprus, with their lawful striving to assert their free and independent existence. The People's Republic of Bulgaria stands for the settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of UN Cyprus resolutions with the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned foreign policy of the Republic of Cyprus being preserved. She insists on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island and on the closing down of the foreign bases, on granting the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots the opportunity to solve by themselves the internal aspects of the Cyprus issue. If implemented, she considers the initiative of the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for resumption of the internal negotiations as a positive step in that respect.

The plan of the United States, Britain and Canada on the Cyprus problem, launched late last year, came only to confirm that imperialism was seeking a NATO-like solution to the issue, a solution at variance with the interests of the Cyprus people which actually leads to the partition of the island, to the abolition of the Cyprus Republic as an independent and sovereign state. They support the proposed convention of an international conference under UN auspices to discuss the international aspects of the Cyprus problem and to work for a just and lasting solution to it.

On the present state of world affairs, the two parties emphasized detente as a policy gaining momentum and asserting itself as a chief trend in international relations.

The two parties greet the successes of the national liberation movements that won major victories in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, etc. They stressed that the revolutionary reforms in Iran represent nothing less that one more blow to imperialism and reactionary forces.

The two parties pointed out that imperialism has stepped up its provocations against the cause of peace.

The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus condemned in strong terms the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and insisted on the immediate withdrawal of the aggressive troops from Vietnam. They also condemned the provocations of the Chinese leadership against the Laotian People's Democratic Republic. Against this background, the genuine aims pursued by the Maoists in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean stood out conspicuously--to spoil the atmosphere of trust and cooperation, to instigate the peoples one against the other.

The two parties support the Arab efforts at solving the Middle East crisis.

The BCP and AKEL state that they will continue to work for the stronger unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the indestructible principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They emphasize that the consistently conducted struggle against any manifestations of revisionism, nationalism and anti-Sovietism is a needed condition to ensure the future success of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism.

With great satisfaction the two parties found that the relations between the BCP and AKEL were imbued with a spirit of profound mutual respect, sincere friendship and cooperation. The meetings and talks passed off in an atmosphere of sincerity and comradeliness and full unanimity on all the issues discussed. The AKEL delegation invited the BCP delegation to visit Cyprus. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

CULTURE COMMITTEE PLANS STATE JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

AU281546 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)--At the plenary sitting of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture today a wide complex programme on the colebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state was discussed.

It was underlined at the session that the Bulgarian state is one of the oldest states in the European Middle Ages. It was also noted that rendering a new meaning to the historical past of the nation in connexion with the jubilee now is not an act of historicism for its own sake and of opposing the Bulgarian nation to the other nations and states. The goal is to show the nature of the Bulgarian people and their contribution to the world progress.

The jubilee celebrations will start this year and will continue till 1982. Among the numerous initiatives an international conference on the theme "Bulgarian Culture and the Arts Through the Ages" is planned to be held.

The plenary session was attended by Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Georgi Dzhagarov, vice president of the State Council and Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR'S ACTIVITIES--Le Quang Hiep, Vietnamese ambassador to Bulgaria, who is visiting Stara Zagora, today met the Vietnamese students and practitioners who are studying and working in Stara Zagora and in the okrug villages. Le Quang Hiep briefed his compatriots about the situation in the country and emphasized the great solidarity offered to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against the Chinese invaders for the liberation of the entire Vietnamese territory. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU]

COOPERATION WITH AFGHANISTAN--Sofia, March 20 (BTA)--An agreement was signed here today between the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY (BTA) and the national news agency of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (BNA). A 1979 cooperation protocol was also signed, providing for a substantial increase in the exchange of written and photo information. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1314 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU] Sofia, March 24 (BTA)--Yesterday here Bulgaria and Afghanistan signed a scientific and cultural cooperation plan for the 1979-1980 period. The plan provides for all-round promotion of the ties between the two countries in science, education, culture and sport. Contacts are to be established between the academies of sciences of Bulgaria and Afghanistan, between Sofia and Kabul universities, between the TV and radio services of the two countries and between their creative unions. It is planned to exchange students and postgraduates. Bulgarian specialists are to assist in the development of education in Afghanistan. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU]

SOVIET MOTOR INDUSTRY TALKS--Talks opened in Sofia tonight between two delegations headed by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building industry, and by Victor Kolekov, USSR minister of automobile industry. Opportunities are being discussed in connection with expanding Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation, specialization and production sharing, in automobile industry, and, to put it more precisely, in the production of motor cars, Diesel motors and freight trucks. The talks are being attended by Nikola Kalchev, head of the BCP Central Committee Industry and Transport Department. Today the Soviet delegation visited machine building institutes and plants in Sofia and in the following days it will become acquainted with the work of certain machine building plants throughout the country. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU]

CAR PRODUCTION WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Sofia, March 22 (BTA)--The 1970 Bulgaro-Czechoslovak agreement on cooperation in automobile-making features 16,200 "Liaz-Madara" lorries to be produced in the 1970-1980 period. By the end of 1978 12,200 lorries were manufactured, as well as 44,000 axles for Czechoslovakia. Bulgaria's "Madara" automobile works in Shumen already turns out most of the major parts for the above-mentioned lorries. According to forecasts, the export of these automobiles in the 1981-1985 period for Czechoslovakia will increase six times as compared to the previous five-year period. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU]

CHARTER 77 PETITIONS CSSR PARIS EMBASSY TO RELEASE SABATA

LD281221 Paris LE MATIN in French 22 Mar 79 p 40 LD

[Unattributed report: "6,000 Telegrams Demand the Release of Czechoslovak 'Charter 77' Spokesman"]

[Text] "But what are you doing for Iran?" A Czechoslovak Embassy adviser asked the International Antirepression Committee delegation which came to demand the release of Charter 77 spokesman Jaroslav Sabata, who has been in prison since last October. Later, that remark produced ironic comments from Jiri Pelikan, who was director of Czechoslovak Television during the "Prague Spring," because, he explained, "less than 1 year ago the shah of Iran was given a triumphal welcome in Prague and, together with his wife, was made honorary doctor of the university."

Representatives from the French Socialist Party, the National Education Federation [FEN], the CGT-workers' force, the French Democratic Confederation of Labor and the Unified Socialist Party went to the Czechoslovak Embassy in Paris yesterday to hand over 6,000 telegrams demanding the release of Sabata, who was sentenced to 9 months imprisonment after being charged with assaulting police officers. "In fact," Pelikan explained during a press conference, "the Charter spokesman was beaten up by the police. He was arrested after meeting Polish opposition representatives on the border. He was sentenced for his activities, as is the case with dozens of other 'Chartists' who have been imprisoned or deprived of work." On that same subject, Louis Astre pointed out that the FEN is now supplying financial aid to political opponents forced to remain unemployed because of their views.

Writer Helene Parmelin, a dissident PCF militant, regretted the fact that her party refused to join this initiative but she affirmed:

"I know that by being here I am representing an increasing number of communists, especially those who are at present circulating a petition demanding that the CPCZ be excluded from the 23d PCF Congress."

HUSAK, STROUGAL CABLE TELEGRAMS ON NATIONAL DAYS

To Greece

AU271301 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, 25 March CTK--CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a congratulatory telegram to Konstandinos Tsatsos, president ofthe Hellenic Republic, on the occasion of his country's state holiday.

On the same occasion CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal congratulated Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis and Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yeorgios Rallis.

To Bangladesh

AU271301 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, 25 March CTK--CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a congratulatory telegram to Maj Gen Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, on the occasion of his country's state holiday.

On the same occasion Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Mohammad Shamsul Haq, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

BULGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT REPORTED

AU271649 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, paid a visit to Prague on 20-24 March at the invitation of Jaroslav Knizka, first deputy of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. With Jaroslav Knizka he conducted talks on the present state and further development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations and on some topical international issues. On Sunday [25 March] Mariy Ivanov departed for home. He was seen off by Jaroslav Knizka and Khristo Shanov, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the CSSR.

MIDEAST PEACE AFTER 'SEPARATE AGREEMENT' IS DELUSION

AU271745 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "We Comment": "A Delusive Peace"]

[Text] The separate Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty is to be signed today in Washington. The speeches made on the occasion will undoubtedly voice ostentatious gratification with the end of traditional hostility and the people present will probably shower each other with praise about the great and noble contribution they made to laying the foundations for peace in the Middle East. But all this will be mere histrionics, a make-believe idyll separated from reality by many light years.

In this respect the facts are remorseless and act like a judge who does not let the cascades of words confuse him. The Israeli-Egyptian treaty does not solve any of the key problems attributed to the Mideast crisis. It does not lead toward a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories (neither does it restore full Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula) and it ignores the Palestinian question as a question of the national self-determination of the Arab Palestinian people and of building their own independent state.

Since there can be no lasting settlement without the solution of these cardinal problems, the Israeli-Egyptian treaty is not opening the gates toward a new era of peace in the Middle East--on the contrary, it contains the seeds of new conflicts and a continuing battle. With a coarse and coldhearted cynicism it is based on violence and injustice, it sanctifies Israeli aggressiveness and expansionism, ignores the rights of the peoples and scorns the resolutions adopted by the United Nations.

This treaty is based on the familiar Camp David agreements from last September, about which Meir Vilner, secretary of the Israeli Communist Party, has said: "The truth is that the child of Camp David was conceived in sin, in intrigue, in darkness.

This child was born as a monster, one thing is certain: For the sake of Sinai's return under Egypt's partial sovereignty, As-Sadat has agreed to the continuing Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza provided the creation of an independent Palestinian state is prevented under the slogan of "administrative autonomy," and to the PLO's exclusion from the entire matter.

After the publication of the text of this treaty it became evident that it was Egypt that had again retreated. It had retreated in matters around which it had artificially shouted a great chorus in order to produce the impression that it did not intend to sign a separate document that would impermissibly impair the overall Arab rights, and particularly the rights of a nation without a fatherland--the Palestinians. In the end practically nothing was left of the so-called link [vazba] between the peaceful Israeli-Egyptian settlement and the autonomy for the Palestinian population living on the West Bank of Jordan and in Gaza, for example, elections to the administrative autonomous bodies will be held only in case an agreement is reached during the 1-year negotiations. And what if it is not reached? The answer to this was provided quite openly and frankly even before this by Israeli Prime Minister Begin, who said that in this case nothing would change in the present state of total occupation and in the continuing Israeli annexation of these territories.

It is quite senseless to entertain hopes like those that Egyptian propaganda in particular is trying to engender to the effect that the Israeli-Egyptian document allegedly represents the first step toward an overall solution. In this regard Egypt's propaganda is torturous and unsuccessful in the depressing atmosphere of Cairo's capitulation, which is about to become complete. This smokescreen, which was intended to conceal the Egyptian betrayal of Arab interests and of the interests of true peace, was completely blown away by Israeli Prime Minister Begin when he declared in the Knesset that Israel would never return to the borders of Pre-June 1967 times; that it would never agree to the establishment of a Palestinian State and would never return the Arab's part of Jerusalem to them.

The Arab world resolutely condemns the separate treaty, in the same way that the international progressive public does. It is remarkable how the shadows of doubt about the "peace-creating" value are lengthening and deepening also in official circles and press of the capitalist countries. The difference between the way they received As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in November 1977--with an almost bombastic lack of criticism--and the relief and optimism, even though already much more cautious, with which they received the Camp David arrangements is in stark contrast to their present skepticism.

The conclusions proffered are obvious. The Israeli-Egyptian separate treaty does not bring peace; on the contrary, it makes the achievement of peace more difficult and it aggravates the situation throughout the Middle East. The fact that it will also be signed by the U.S. President is a telling proof that it is a tool of the disruptive penetration of U.S. imperialism into this area, and in a situation when its positions have been so strikingly weakened by the Iranian revolution and the disintegration of the CENTO pact. The U.S. whipman [koci] expects a lot from the fact that he has now saddled the Israeli-Egyptian two-span; he is happy about slapping together a military pact with a completely new and unprecedented structure, a pact that is intended to play a counterrevolutionary role in the Middle East, in the Persian Gulf and in Africa as well. [paragraph continues]

With the separate document he also links the hope of executing stronger and more effective control over general development in the areas in question. Therein lies the true, actual and also the most dangerous sense of the separate machinations in which the United States and President Carter personally had so vehemently engaged. That is why the signatures on the Israeli-Egyptian document will not bring peace, but only a delusive semblance of peace. This is an extremely tricky portent for real peace since, as we know, real peace cannot be reconciled with the imperialist campaign against the independence and the inalienable rights of the peoples.

PLO PRAGUE REPRESENTATIVE DENOUNCES EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

LD281620 Prague CTK in English 1150 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) office in Prague Atif Salim Abu Bakr informed today members of the International Union of Students (IUS) secretariat of the present struggle of the Palestinian people for their right to self-determination.

At a session of the IUS Secretariat, he resolutely denounced the signing of the separate treaty, and compared this anti-Arab act to the shameful Munich dictat of 1938. The PLO representative thanked to the whole progressive student movement for aid and solidarity provided for the people, youth and students of Palestine in their just struggle.

CONCERN ABOUT ISLAMIC STATE AMONG IRAN'S REVOLUTIONARIES NOTED

AU271647 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Fourth part of Tehran correspondent Juraj Racz series on Iran: "Toward an Islamic Republic"]

[Excerpt] Discussion About the Future

The principles of the Koran are beginning to be implemented more extensively in social and public life [in Iran] and not each measure is received with unanimous enthusiasm, especially among young revolutionaries. One such measure is, for example, Khomeyni's decision to ban the consumption of frozen meat "which can be poisoned by impure infidels," enormous supplies, estimated to represent several year's worth of supplies, had to be used as fodder for cattle [as published] or as fertilizer. The provisional government has solved the question of food supply by speeding up purchases of live sheep in neighboring Afghanistan and Turkey.

In connection with the approaching referendum, the most frequently discussed topic in the streets is the character of the future state, which will be an Islamic republic. The technocrats in the government and a considerable part of the students have more than once, in this context, expressed certain concern over whether this state might not possibly be a curb on the progress that has just begun. Khomeyni and the Tehran Ayatollah Teleghani voiced assurances that this will not be the case. The reflections about this question concern the future, and one can say that the revolutionaries appreciate the national renaissance role of Islam. But they consider the victory of the national democratic revolution under the green banner of Islam to have been the end of only the first stage of the revolution. The second stage will be no easier or simpler than the overthrow of the monarchy.

DELEGATIONS SIGN PROTOCOLS WITH SRV, DEPART

LD272322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Czechoslovak Ministry for Technological and Investment Development, headed by Minister Ladislav Supka, left Hanoi by air today.

While in Hanoi the delegation participated in a conference on technological and scientific cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam, and at the close of the visit signed a protocol with the Vietnamese side on bilateral scientific and technical cooperation.

A delegation of the Czechoslovak State Planning Commission, headed by Jan Strba, deputy chairman of the commission, also left Hanoi by air today. The delegation discussed with the Vietnamese representatives coordination for bilateral economic plans in the 1981-85 period. A protocol was signed yesterday with representatives of the Vietnamese State Planning Commission on the second stage of the talks between the central planning bodies of the two countries, and on a concrete proposal for cooperation and coordination of economic plans for 1981-85. At the close of their stay, the two delegations were received by Phan Van Dong, chairman of the Vietnamese Governmental Council.

STROUGAL DENIES DEATHS AT NUCLEAR POWERPLANT BLAST

LD290922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] During the discussion at today's joint session of the Chamber of Nations and Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly the deputies asked Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal several questions. Deputy Stanislav Charvat asked whether the age limit for retirement will be extended, and the federal premier answered that the government is not preparing, or does not consider, such measures but on the contrary is looking for ways of making it possible for old age pensioners to work voluntarily in advantageous circumstances. The age limit of retirement is deemed in our country to be a social achievement of the socialist state.

Deputy Jan Petrik asked whether, after the change of government in Iran, our contracts on gas supplies to Czechoslovakia will still be valid. Comrade Strougal answered that this contract is binding and that we are discussing the issue with Iranian representatives so that the contract is observed. Iran has contracts also with the Western states for the supplies of gas via our territory and it is anticipated that these contracts will be honored.

Deputy Dana Kancirova demanded an explanation about the campaign by the Austrian press on the safety of nuclear power stations, and she wanted to know what our position is. The federal premier said that our present and planned nuclear power stations are of the Voronezh type--that is, different from the power station in Zwentendorf. We make it quite possible for Austrian experts and other international institutions to check the operation of the nuclear reactor and its safety from the point of view of the environment. The alleged fatal accidents caused by nuclear radiation in Jaslovske Bohunice are a fabrication of bourgeois propaganda.

At the close of their session, the deputies approved a resolution in which the Federal Assembly noted that the government, despite more demanding conditions, gradually implements its program based on the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The Federal Assembly expresses the conviction that in the next period, too, the government will still more energetically secure the tasks of the economic, social and cultural development of our society, and it expects that the government will focus its attention primarily on an all-round raising of efficiency and work quality, on improving managerial, organizational and educational activity at all levels, and on solving the most important tasks in all spheres of the national economy--above all in the sphere of fuels and energy, in the scientific-technological development, and in investment development.

CSSR EXPORTS, IMPORTS TO INCREASE IN 1979

LD281950 Prague CTK in English 1755 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak exports are to increase by 5.3 percent this year over 1978, 4.4 percent to socialist countries and 6.9 percent to capitalist states, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec told the General Assembly of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry today.

Imports are to go up 4.8 percent, 6.9 percent from socialist states and 1.2 percent from capitalist countries. The deputy minister noted that the fulfilment of foreign trade tasks last year and the protocols signed for 1979 provide for the further increase in trade with Czechoslovakia's partners.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES DEBATE GOVERNMENT REPORT

LD281942 Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak Government fulfills its tasks despite the difficulties resulting from increasing prices on foreign markets and the growing demands of the Czechoslovak population, deputies in the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly noted in their debate today.

The deputies attending the 11th joint session of the two houses of the Federal Assembly, the House of the People and the House of Nations, appreciated that the government found support in the entire National Front and the broad masses of the working people. This is a guarantee that tasks included in the program statement will be implemented to the benefit of the working people also in the coming years.

Drawing attention to the expedient and active foreign policy of Czechoslovakia, the deputies stressed that the Czechoslovak people are fully aware of the decisive importance of the consolidation of the unity and closest possible cooperation with other socialist countries, the Soviet Union in particular. They conveyed the resolve of the Czechoslovak people to stand at the side of Vietnam and Laos, and voiced the will of the Czechoslovak people that the Czechoslovak Government should grant the two countries aid in their defence against the Chinese aggressor, in cooperation with the Soviet Union and all progressive forces of the world.

The deputies said that in the Arab area, the Czechoslovak foreign policy was in harmony with the high-principled stand of unequivocal support for countries which denounce the separate talks between Egypt and Israel, because they regard them as an attempt to legalize the occupation of some Arab lands and as an attempt to thwart a just solution of the Palestinian issue. Debating some problems of the Czechoslovak economy, the deputies pointed at possibilities of improving the quality of production and the standard of management, and emphasized the care devoted by the socialist state to children and youth.

Domestic Trade Policies Debate

LD281948 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In the debate at today's 11th joint session of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly, devoted to the report by the Federal Government on fulfilling its program statement, a contribution was made by Deputy Jan Petrik, who pointed out the necessity of intensifying rationalization programs for saving energy and fuels.

Frantisek Pilnaj, deputy of the Chamber of the People, spoke about Czechoslovakia's foreign trade. He noted that our foreign trade turnover has been increasing, but total increases lag behind those achieved by comparable states, and given the possibilities of our economy and its current needs, the increases have been small. He stressed that we cannot expect the world market and individual customers to make allowances for us, but we must look for solutions by adapting our products and our trade activities to the market demands.

Ferdinand Tomasek, deputy of the Chamber of Nations, praised the activity of the Federal Government devoted to improving the system of planned management. The achievement of high standards in regard to the quality and range of goods in agriculture and the food industry for the domestic market was mentioned in the contribution delivered by Deputy of the Chamber of the People Stanislav Janda.

The activity of the Socialist Union of Youth was discussed by Deputy of the Chamber of Nations Pavla Caslavska. Our economic contacts with other socialist countries were discussed by Deputy of the Chamber of Nations Ernest Balogh, while the last contribution to the discussion was made by Deputy of the Chamber of the People Dana Kancirova, who spoke about our foreign policy endeavors devoted to detente and security and cooperation between nations.

DEFICIENCIES IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

AU261842 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "To Raise the Standard of Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] Successful development of our agriculture is being hindered by the lack of comprehensiveness in implementing the 15th congress program. For example, much has been done when it comes to the resolution of the grain problem, but grave deficiencies exist in implementing the protein program, in insuring an adequate quantity of fodder--particularly bulk fodder--the land fund is not being completely utilized and mechanization has not been receiving the necessary attention. [paragraph continues]

There are deficiencies in management standards and work organization, scientific-technical advancements and new technologies are being inconsistently implemented.

In recent years we have invested great resources in the agricultural sector and food industry. The total in billions of korunas is a three-digit figure. But the necessity to further intensify large-scale agricultural production requires additional resources for construction, machinery, agricultural chemicals, fertilization and other needs. As in other branches of the national economy, in agriculture we must not proceed just from hopes, but also from possibilities. Therefore, when deciding about further investments we must assess with commonsense what is needed most and what is most effective, what will bring society the greatest benefits.

Better results can be achieved not only with extensive investments but also with a systematic utilization of reserves that, although may seem small, could--in an all-state total--bring large quantities of additional foodstuffs or raw materials for the processing industries. The report by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium as well as the discussion at the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session proved that there are abundant reserves in every region, district and agricultural enterprise. The specific feature of rapidly expanding socialist agriculture is that it quickly discovers further possibilities for its own development. However, other sectors of the national economy--particularly engineering, the chemical industry and construction--must also contribute much more effectively to this. Many of the reserves and possibilities that exist in agriculture could be utilized faster if the supplier branches created the necessary prerequisites for it. These branches are equally responsible for achieving self-sufficiency in food production, but so far they have been fulfilling their obligations toward agriculture slowly and with dilatoriness.

The 13th CPCZ Central Committee session praised the good results, but also rightly criticized deficiencies. The awareness of the responsibility for consistently fulfilling the 15th party congress program must rouse all communists to a broad activation of forces and mobilization of resources.

About one-third of our agricultural enterprises are less than average, one-third average and one-third above average. If we succeed in raising the less-than-average ones to the level of the average ones, this would mean a one-fifth higher overall production. This is not an illusion but a sober calculation. The growing, proper, conservation and storage of bulk fodder, increasing ceral hectare yields--in particular corn--fully insuring the development of livestock raising and of meat and milk production requires extraordinary attention by all enterprises. However, concentrating attention on key issues must not lead in any of the enterprises to underestimating or even neglecting numerous other necessary tasks.

JAKES ADDRESSES CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD280914 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A session of the CPSL Central Committee ended in Bratislava today. The speakers included Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

He described as the main aims of the 13th session of the party's Central Committee: Checking on the implementation hitherto of the decisions by the 15th CPCZ Congress, of the party's Central Committee session of October 1975, and adopting measures to insure implementation of the plan for the coming period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The session had also outlined sufficiently in advance the basic directions and tasks for developing agriculture and the food industry in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, as well as ways to implement them.

The CPCZ Central Committee sees an important precondition for fulfilling tasks in the mobilization and use of the still great reserves of our agriculture, above all by more effective promotion of scientific-technical progress, improving technological processes and raising the level of modernization processes and the entire organization of production, Comrade Jakes said. This will involve, among other things, a struggle against losses of every kind, for better utilization of the soil and agricultural investments, the development of high activity and labor initiative of the working people in agriculture and the food industry, and the correct orientation of political and organizational work. Raising the level of management and planning remains, however, the main precondition; so do the application of high demands and responsibility, the utilization of correct material incentives, the permanent concern for training people and the comprehensive approach to fulfilling tasks.

Comrade Milos Jakes paid tribute to the successes of Slovak agriculture and its food industry, especially in fulfilling the grain-growing program and increasing animal production. After the discussion, the CPSL Central Committee unanimously approved a resolution on the problems of agriculture and the food industry, a report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on implementing the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, of the CPSL Congress, and further tasks for developing agriculture and the food industry in the Slovak Socialist Republic, as well as a report on the Presidium activities, secretariat and commissions of the CPSL Central Committee.

MAIN POINTS OF CPSL RESOLUTION ON AGRICULTURE REPORTED

LD282325 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the main points of the resolution of the CPSL Central Committee dealing with questions of agriculture and food:

The resolution of the CPSL Central Committee notes that in the 30 years since the historical Ninth CPCZ Congress, which outlined the general course of socialist building in our country, the life of our working people has fundamentally changed. Slovakia has been transformed into a country with an advanced industry and large-scale socialist agricultural production. The tasks laid down by the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session, however, demand more effective mobilization and better utilization of production capabilities and characteristic features of the agriculture-and-food complex of the Slovak Socialist Republic with the aim of contributing as much as possible to a greater satisfaction of all-social needs. The CPSL Central Committee, in connection with this, deems it necessary to mobilize more actively domestic reserves in all production spheres, to utilize more rationally material means and labor force, and to overcome consistently deficiencies which were discussed at the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session.

The development of plant production and its harmony with the needs of animal production must be seen as the main link in further developing agriculture. The resolution stresses that cereal acreage must be stabilized, yields per hectare must be increased, and further significant qualitative progress in seed cultivation, agricultural technology, and the limitation of harvest losses be achieved. The resolution places emphasis on securing a sufficient volume of quality fodder, mainly through intensifying production of bulk fodder, a substantial increase in producing fodder proteins in plant production, mainly fodders, and through further intensifying production and rational utilization of hard fodder. The CPSL Central Committee considers it a demanding but exceptionally urgent task to achieve self-sufficiency in quality bulk fodder in all enterprises. The Central Committee deems it necessary to solve more effectively the problems in increasing potatoe production, sugar beet and its sugar contents, through insuring quality planting, quality seeds, better observance of agricultural schedules, and reducing harvest and storage losses.

The resolution further pays attention to protecting agricultural land and its improvement. For securing the required growth of production of animal products in the Slovak Socialist Republic, production conditions for the production of milk, beef and mutton must be utilized as a matter of preference. In this connection the resolution undertakes to intensify cattle breeding in such a way as to obtain in 1985 from 100 cows of the basic herd 97-100 calves, to increase the slaughter-weight of animals for slaughter to 495-515 kg on an all-Slovak average, and to increase the weight of animals for slaughter at least 850 grams [as heard], and the milk yield to 3,300 litres. In this connection, it is necessary in all regions and districts to improve the genetic stock of breeds according to the prepared program for solving the urgent problem of the low density of cattle in the agricultural cooperatives where, also for this reason, the potential sources of bulk fodder are not being fully utilized, mainly in mountainous areas.

In the food industry the resolution provides for a quicker expansion of the range of milk, meat, poultry, fruit and vegetable produce, semifinished foods, finished meals and child foods and for their improved quality. In implementing the tasks which the CPCZ Central Committee has set with the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in view, the CPSL Central Committee believes it to be especially important to concentrate on raising quality and improving the application of scientific research results.

In a further part the resolution instructs the communists in ministries of the other industries to be consistent in insuring the execution of the set tasks which are to contribute to further developing agriculture. Finally the resolution stresses the demands and requirements placed on party work, intensifying the leading role of the party in all decisive places of work and higher efficiency of its politico-organizational, educational and control activity.

CORRECTION TO HUSAK'S RECEPTION OF NEW SOVIET FORCES COMMANDER

The following correction to the item entitled "Husak Receives New Soviet Forces Commander" published in the 27 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT is supplied from Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 27 March page 1:

Page D 1, first paragraph, line two should read: ...Prague Castle today Maj Gen M.I. Goglev, the new chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET GREEK LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD260856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0304 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council has sent best greetings to Konstandinos Tsatsos, president of the Republic of Greece, on Greek national day.

The telegram conveyed the conviction that favorable development of relations between the two states and peoples is beneficial and promotes the process of detente.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has sent greetings on the same occasion to Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON COOPERATION AT UN ERUOPEAN MEETING

LD281722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Geneva--"Together with other socialist states, we are ready to agree on specific measures and steps to develop cooperation and to achieve real security on the European Continent and in the whole world." This was stressed today by GDR Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Bernhard Neugebauer at the 34th plenary meeting of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), currently being held in Geneva. During the general debate he once again endorsed the GDR's determination "to give new impetus to implementing the Helsinki Final Act as a unified whole in cooperation with other peace-loving states and all progressive and democratic forces." The speaker recalled, however, the increasing activities on the part of those forces which want to return the world to cold war times, to create tensions and threaten peace and international security.

Bernhard Neugebauer drew attention to the fact that, for there to be effective economic cooperation between East and West, further progress is necessary in political detente. The Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact participant states contained an acceptable program of proposals to limit armaments and for disarmament, to which the other Helsinki conference participants should react positively.

In his address the GDR speaker stressed that the proposal by the USSR and other socialist states on convening an all-European congresses in the field of environmental protection, energy and transport is fully in accordance with the efforts demanded in the Helsinki Final Act to intensify cooperation. Bernhard Neugebauer called on the plenary meeting to make a definite decision on convening an environmental congress and stated that the conference should be held at the end of 1979. Such a high-level meeting should not be an end in itself but should form the high point of a process leading to effective measures and steps on a long-term basis. "This development requires a corresponding political will on the part of all participants of the plenary meeting."

GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Neugebauer proposes that the ECE begin preparatory work for an all-European energy congress. Furthermore, the appropriate ECE organs should continue to formulate main topics for preparatory work for a transport congress.

In order to increase economic cooperation, the speaker stated: "The GDR is open to all proposals which are suited to intensifying trade with the capitalist industrial states on the basis of equality and mutual advantage." Despite positive trends in economic relations, it cannot be overlooked, however, that fresh obstacles are being erected in certain directions.

"Under the influence of the capitalist world's economic crisis, protectionist measures have reached a high degree, Bernhard Neugebauer stated. In this way trade improvements with the CEMA states have virtually been removed or new discriminatory measures introduced. Such practices do not improve the political climate. The demands to implement the principles of maximum advantage and nondiscrimination, therefore, remain topical, the GDR Government representative stressed.

LINH-LED VIETNAMESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD272224 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Today a delegation of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Trade Union Confederation arrived in Berlin led by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Trade Union Confederation Central Committee. The delegation was invited by the FDGB. During the welcoming ceremony at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch stressed the unrelenting readiness of all the republic's working people to give solidarity and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction. The GDR will also in future stand firmly by the side of heroic Vietnam.

Nguyen Van Linh expressed thanks for the support given by the SED, the FDGB and all GDR working people to his people in the struggle for freedom and independence. The active solidarity of the Soviet Union, the GDR and all the world's progressive people gave Vietnam strength in the days of the struggle, and confirmed its resolve for further building socialism.

Berlin Reception

LD281830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1325 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The delegation members of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions who are currently visiting the GDR were cordially welcomed today at the Palace of the Republic in Berlin. The delegation, led by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and president of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, was accompanied by Heinz Neukrantz and Kurt Zahn, Presidium members and secretaries of the FDGB National Executive Committee. Also today the Vietnamese guests visited the new housing area on Leninallee-Ho-Chi-Minh-Strasse.

NAUMANN COMMENTS ON 1979 ECONOMIC PLAN

LD282221 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Konrad Naumann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Berlin Executive, spoke today at the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management on fulfilling the tasks for the 1979 economic plan and securing a high counterplan. In view of the experiences of the Berlin party organization, Naumann stated that the important issue is to improve the utilization of funds and possibilities to date created and available in accordance with the plan. In this respect, he stressed the importance of the combines' and their enterprises' long-term planning work in order to accelerate scientific-technological progress. Close cooperation in science and production, which under the Berlin party organization's leadership was achieved by means of long-term intensification concepts, should be used in the GDR's 30th anniversary year more purposefully to fulfill the 1979 economic plan and to secure high counterplan goals, particularly for export.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AU281455 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Mar 79 p 3 AU

["Joint communique on visit by Portuguese President Eanes to Hungary"]

[Text] At the invitation of Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gen Antonio Dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, paid an official visit to Hungary between 23 and 26 March 1979.

The president of the Republic of Portugal met with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The president of the Republic of Portugal and his entourage visited cultural institutes and agricultural establishments and viewed the sights of Budapest.

In a cordial atmosphere and spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, the heads of the two states had an extensive exchange of views about the development of Hungarian-Portuguese relations and international issues expected to be of mutual interest.

There were talks between Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Joao de Freitas Cruz, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Portugal, as well as between Dr Jozsef Biro, minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Dr Abel Repolho Correia, minister of commerce and tourism of the Republic of Portugal.

A consular agreement and a commercial shipping agreement between the two countries were signed during the visit.

It was established with satisfaction at the talks that relations are expanding and bilateral cooperation is growing stronger in several areas. The bilateral agreements concluded since 1974 and multifaceted relations developed in pursuit of them are contributing to this.

The sides agreed that, alongside the results that have been attained, there are still numerous possibilities for intensifying cooperation. They expressed their intention to continue their efforts toward further developing relations in all areas, which is consistent with the interests of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Portugal and, in addition, contributes to consolidating security and cooperation in Europe.

They devoted great attention to examining Hungarian-Portuguese economic relations. They set the aim of expanding trade in a balanced manner. They resolved to use available means to foster the development of economic relations and utilize possibilities for cooperation, cooperative industrial ventures and areas of joint activity in third markets. The activity of the mixed committee established in 1975 to stimulate bilateral economic relations is playing an important role in this.

The sides exchanged views on Hungarian-Portuguese cultural, technical and scientific relations. They are desirous for further developing cooperation in these areas as well.

The exchange of views about the international situation was focused on aspects of detente, disarmament and security and cooperation in Europe.

Pal Losonczi and Antonio Dos Santos Ramalho Eanes attributed primary importance to a consistent continuation of the process of detente, emphasizing that political detente must be accompanied by appropriate measures in the military sphere. They are convinced that there is no rational alternative to detente and that progress on the path of disarmament lies in the joint interests of all countries. Therefore, they regard it as necessary that obstacles in the path of detente should be overcome and critical points in various parts of the world should be terminated. They condemned the use of force in settling disputes between countries. They declared that their countries wish to contribute to defending peace and intensifying the detente process.

The sides are profoundly troubled by the continuation of the arms race. They attach great importance to intensifying efforts aimed at disarmament and strengthening security in Europe and the entire world. They stressed the need for general and total disarmament under effective international control. They expressed the hope that the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks, as well as the talks underway in Vienna on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe--under the condition of the prevalence of the principle of equal security--would lead to a positive result as soon as possible. They expressed their appreciation for the results of the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament.

The two sides are of the opinion that, with appropriate preparation and at a suitable time, convening a world disarmament conference--with the participation of all nuclear powers--would constitute a positive contribution to the cause of disarmament.

Pal Losonczi and Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes stressed the historic significance of the conference on security in Europe. It is their opinion that respecting the basic principles of relations among participating countries and fully implementing all the recommendations of the Final Act are an important prerequisite for consolidating security and cooperation. They expect the 1980 Madrid meeting to promote in a constructive spirit the consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe, including the area of disarmament. In this process, it is important to make greater use of possibilities serving multifaceted implementation of the Final Act.

They were of the opinion that problems like energy, transportation and environmental protection call for closer cooperation, at appropriate forums, among the European countries.

The two presidents underscored that the United Nations has an important role in a peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflicts. They support the principles and objectives of the UN Charter, as well as intensifying the world organization's effectiveness in consolidating peace and security and the development of cooperation among countries.

The two sides exchanged views on the Middle East situation. They repeatedly affirmed that it is a prerequisite for a just and lasting settlement of the conflict that Israel should withdraw from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and that the Palestinian Arab people should be able freely to exercise their legitimate rights, including the right to establish their own state, as well as the sovereignty and independent existence, within secure and recognized borders, of all countries of the area should be guaranteed.

The two sides expressed their concern over the points of tension existing on the African Continent. They condemned all forms of racial discrimination and agreed that apartheid should be liquidated on the entire continent as soon as possible. They repeatedly emphasized that they support the UN resolutions on recognizing the right of self-determination and independence of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

In their opinion, the African situation calls attention to the fact that, as in other parts of the world, relations among the countries should be based on strict observation of the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial inviolability and non-intervention in domestic affairs.

The chairman of the Presidential Council and the president of the Republic of Portugal agreed on the need to create an international economic order that fosters developing economic relations among countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage and contributes to a rapid advancement of the developing countries, on the condition of the observation of all countries' interests and equality.

The two presidents expressed their complete satisfaction with the results of the visit. They were gratified to note that, on numerous issues, the two countries' views are similar or close. They are convinced that their talks have considerably contributed to strengthening Hungarian-Portuguese friendship and opened new prospects for expanding bilateral relations.

Gen Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes expressed his sincere thanks for the cordial hospitality and invited Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, to pay an official visit to Portugal, who has accepted the invitation with thanks.

HUSZAR CONCLUDES TALKS WITH CUBAN COUNTERPARTS

LD282345 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 28 (MTI)--Istvan Huszar, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Commission, has returned home from Havana. He conducted talks there with Cuban Deputy Prime Minister Humberto Perez, chairman of the Cuban Planning Commission, about timely issues connected with economic cooperation between the two countries. The talks reviewed the work done so far in coordinating the Hungarian and Cuban plans for 1981-85. The sides earmarked the major spheres for the development of Hungarian-Cuban cooperation. They also determined tasks necessary for completing the plan coordination and approved the work schedule.

During his stay in Cuba, Istvan Huszar had discussions also with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and vice-chairman of the State Council and the government. He also had talks with Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the CCP Political Committee and vice-chairman of the government, and Jose Ramon Fernandez, deputy premier and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Cuban economic and technical-scientific cooperation commission. Istvan Huszar was received by Fidel Castro, general secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, president of the State Council and head of the Council of Ministers.

3-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO

LD272338 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A Hungarian-Mexican trade agreement has been signed in Budapest. Based on this agreement the foreign trade enterprises of the two countries will exchange goods worth $36 million during the next 3 years. Hungary is to deliver, teaching, health and telecommunications equipment, machine tools, pharmaceutical raw materials to Mexico in exchange for readymade clothing for men and women, cotton, coffee, shoes and fruitjuice.

INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TOURS BUDAPEST PLANT

LD281244 Budapest MTI in English 1107 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 28 (MTI)--The delegation of the Indonesian House of Representatives, currently on a visit in Hungary under the leadership of Sastrodinato Kartidjo, vice-president of the house, Wednesday visited Budapest's Tungsram factory. The guests were received by Deputy General Manager Karoly Demeter who informed them about the activity and international relations of the giant factory employing 36,000 workers. Tungsram has old business contacts with Indonesia too: Now Hungarian experts are building a lamp factory in the island country.

The Indonesian guests also visited the housing estate of Tungsram factory. Imrad Indris, Indonesia's Budapest ambassador, also accompanied the parliamentary delegation to their factory tour.

JAPANESE DELEGATION LEADERS DISCUSSES BILATERAL TRADE

LD282329 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 28, (MTI)--The negotiations carried on so far have provided good opportunities for expanding economic contacts between Japan and Hungary--said in his statement for MTI Nagano Shigeo, president of the Japanese Chamber of Trade and Industry, who is staying in Hungary at the head of a 24-member Japanese economic and goodwill delegation. Trading between the two states has increased in recent years, recording a rise from 29 million dollars in 1977 to 100 million dollars last year, but it gives by far not reason to be satisfied. It makes some trouble that there is no equilibrium in Hungarian-Japanese trade, the Hungarian imports are much bigger than exports, and also Japanese business circles regarded this unfavourable. In our opinion first of all Hungary's exports have to increase more substantially than so far in order to boost trade.

The current talks of the Japanese commercial and goodwill delegation aim at exploring jointly with Hungarian partners possibilities for more balanced cooperation. The best ways for this are offered, primarily, by establishing cooperation in production and by joint ventures on third markets. At present 24 cooperation accords are in force between Hungarian and Japanese companies, first of all in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. Further opportunities are expected to emerge at the round of talks conducted for a longer time about 32 cooperation projects and at the current exchanges of views held by the economic and goodwill delegation. Several proposals have been presented at the round-table talks held on Wednesday at the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce with representatives of major Hungarian companies. The new suggestions are to be discussed at direct talks with the enterprises concerned.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

LD281434 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee is in session in Budapest today. At the suggestion of the Politburo, it is debating a report surveying the international situation and discussing a briefing that analyzes certain issues in domestic political life.

PAP COMMENTS ON REASONS FOR, IMPACT OF OIL PRICE SURCHARGE

LD281920 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

["'On Oil Market' by PAP Economics Commentator Andrzej Luszek"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 March, (PAP)--Contrary to all expectations, the OPEC ministerial conference which ended in Geneva on Tuesday did not bring an end to the havoc in the oil market which followed the stopping of Iranian oil exports. The fact that OPEC countries have been granted the right to impose extra surcharges on oil-sales means that at present the volume of supplies and world demand will be decisive for oil prices. The surcharges mentioned above have little in common with the quality of oil and the distance of markets and result from nothing but a shortage of oil supplies which are currently estimated at 2.5 million barrels per day.

What were the reasons for a successive rise in oil prices and for giving up a unified level of oil prices determined by OPEC? Above all, it was a continuously growing oil consumption in highly industrialized countries and in the U.S. in particular as well as a small progress in the utilization of alternative energy sources. Carelessness which characterized the utilization of oil in many countries has become visible only after Iran stopped its supplies. The OPEC decision was also influenced by the policy of big international petroleum companies which sold oil and petroleum products at speculative prices much higher than purchase prices and earned profits which would otherwise go to OPEC countries.

It's worth noting that the OPEC decision coincided with the conclusion of the U.S.-sponsored separatist peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. The Arab states have thus voiced their protest against the treaty which is incompatible with their interests.

The introduction of almost uncontrolled oil prices will affect the economies not only of the United States which is the main oil importer. The OPEC countries extract 47 per cent of all oil produced worldwide. Also, a part of Poland's demand for oil is covered by oil imports from those countries. But the dependence on OPEC supplies is the biggest in the case of the EEC countries and Japan. Those states' governments have already voiced their great concern over the decision and stressed its negative effects on the situation in payments and rate of inflation. Thus, it is not surprising that governmental statements which followed the announcement of the decision pay much attention to the necessity to take far-reaching measures providing for an increase in energy savings and making economies at least in part independent of oil supplies through broader utilization of coal among other things.

BAFIA ISSUES STATEMENT ON NAZI WAR CRIMES STATUTE

LD281056 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Here is a statement by the Polish minister of justice and chairman of the main commission for the investigation of Nazi crimes, Prof Jerzy Bafia, made in connection with the proposed enforcement at the end of this year of the statute of limitations on Nazi war crimes in West Germany. Here is a translation of the statement:

During the years of the war nearly 30 million people have lost their lives in the Nazi occupied countries of Europe: More than 18 million had been murdered in the meticulously planned campaign of extermination of entire nations; 11 million perished in the more than 14,000 concentration camps, subcamps, ghettos and prisons set up by the Nazis all over occupied Europe.

Well over 6.5 million, chiefly Poles, Jews and Soviet citizens were exterminated in camps set up on Polish territories such as Auschwitz-Birkenau, Majdanek, Stutthof, Treblinka, Sobibor and others. In all Poland lost more than 6 million citizens of which one third were children and youth. Thus Polish losses in proportion to her population were greater than those suffered by any other country during World War II. Consequently Poland has a special right and duty to oppose any attempt at falsifying the history of war years and thus enabling the Nazi criminals to escape justice. This accords with the consciousness of the civilized nations and with the many acts of international law.

And yet up till January 1st, 1978, West German courts pronounced sentences on some 6,500 Nazi criminals out of the total of more than 84,000 whose crimes have been well documented. In 86 percent of the examined cases the defendants had been let free or the sentences suspended.

All through the war Polish representatives have been active in international initiatives aimed at condemning the inhuman crimes of Nazi Germany which violated the laws of the nations, especially the Hague and Geneva conventions of 1907 and 1929 respectively. In August 1944, as one of the first statutes, Poland has promulgated a special law on the responsibility for the crimes of the Nazi Reich in the form of a decree confirming the punishment of the fascist criminals. In 1965, acting on the basis of the Nuremberg principles, Poland has proposed the adoption by the United Nations of a convention under which the statute of limitations would not apply to war crimes and crimes against humanity. The convention was adopted in 1968 and together with the statute of the International War Tribunal in Nuremberg has become the basic document in protecting human rights.

The enforcement of the statute of limitation in the FRG would mean that after 31st December, 1979, all Nazi criminals against whom court proceedings have not been started would escape justice under the terms of the statute. Such a solution of the problem would be contrary to the international law and to the spirit of the Polish-West German treaty of December, 1970, on the bases for normalizing mutual relations.

The question of investigating and punishing Nazi crimes is of such importance for these relations precisely because of the glaring gap between the vast numbers of crimes committed by the Nazis in Poland and the very small number of persons convicted for these crimes. [Words indistinct] trials were, as a rule, held of the lower-ranking functionaries of the occupation authorities while most of the planners and organizers of the crime of genocide managed to escape responsibility for their deeds. Many high SS and police commanders, including such criminals as Heinz (Reinefahrt) have not been called to justice even though Poland supplied ample evidence of their guilt.

The period of investigation and of the trial of Nazi criminals in West Germany has been getting each year longer and longer leading in consequence to their impunity. The passing of the statute of limitations would be an attempt to legally conceal the aims of World War II unleased by Hitler's Germany and directed not only against the political existence of states and nations but above all against man and his life.

It would prompt the rebirth of the fascist ideology and of ultranationalistic aspirations of revenge. That is why Poland demands that no limit should be set on the investigation and punishment of war crimes and crimes against humanity in the name of international justice, peace and security; it is our duty to the memory of the millions of Nazi victims and also a moral responsibility to future generations.

I am convinced, concluded Professor Bafia, that after January 1st, 1980, a situation would not arise in the FRG in which the still unpunished Nazi criminals will be freed from their responsibility for their war crimes. Prompting this conviction is the broad and open discussion in West Germany in which representatives of various strata of the population, among them leading intellectuals and politicians, are speaking out against setting a time limit on investigation of Nazi war crimes.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS POLAND-GDR RELATIONS

AU271713 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Miroslaw Kowalewski article: "Poland-GDR: Neighborliness--Alliance--Friendship"]

[Excerpts] ONE HEARS THE OPINION THAT WE POLES ARE OVERSENSITIVE REGARDING EVERYTHING INVOLVING POLISH-GERMAN RELATIONS, THAT WE ARE NEEDLESSLY UNEASY ABOUT SOME PHENOMENA TAKING PLACE IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, PHENOMENA ALLEGEDLY QUITE MARGINAL AND DESERVING NO ATTENTION. WE ARE SUSPECTED OF HAVING SOME COMPLEX, OF SOMETHING CLOSE TO AN OBESSION WITH REGARD TO A THREAT ON THE PART OF GERMANY.

Whenever I come across such an opinion I answer that yes, we are very sensitive indeed to phenomena that could arouse even a shade of uneasiness, because history has proved that whenever they were not noticed and opposed in time, they assumed the most formidable proportions. And if concern for national security, both the present security and that of the coming generations, is termed an obession, let us admit it.

The postwar history of Germany has developed along two tracks. In the cold war period the Western powers formed a bourgeois state, the Federal Republic of Germany, on the territory under their occupation, between the Elbe and the Rhine. While appreciating all the positive aspects of its policy, particularly in the last decade, we cannot say that this state meets our expectations.

THIRTY YEARS AGO PROGRESSIVE GERMAN FORCES, GUIDED BY A MARXIST PARTY WHICH WAS ALREADY UNITED AT THAT TIME, FORMED A STATE OF THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS, THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, BETWEEN THE ELBE AND THE ODER. ON THE OCCASION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY IT IS TAKING STOCK OF ITS ACHIEVEMENTS, AND THESE ACHIEVEMENTS ARE IMPRESSIVE IN ALL SPHERES. ON OUR PART, WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO ANALYZE WHAT THE FORMATION AND EXISTENCE OF THIS STATE MEANS FOR US, THE POLES.

FROM THE VERY BEGINNING OF ITS EXISTENCE THE REPUBLIC HAS STOOD ON THE GROUNDS OF THE THE INVIOABILITY OF THE TERRITORIAL STATUS QUO THAT EMERGED IN EUROPE AFTER WORLD WAR II, THUS ALSO REGARDING ITS OWN BORDERS AS FINAL AND DURABLE.

FOR US POLES THE FACT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT THAT RANKING AMONG THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY THE REPUBLIC BARELY A FEW MONTHS AFTER ITS FORMATION WAS THE ZGORZELEC AGREEMENT OF 6 JULY 1950. THE GDR AND POLAND RECOGNIZED IN IT THE ODER-NEISSE LINE DRAWN UP AT THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE AS THEIR FINAL AND LASTING COMMON STATE BORDER.

Naturally enough, while looking at things close up we are not always able to fully realize the dimension of what has occurred. And this is an historical dimenstion for the Polish reason of state, for the national security of the Poles. [paragraph continues]

Let us try to understand the true sense of the statement frequently used--that our western border, for the first time in history, ceased to be a border of threat and became a border of peace and friendship; that we have in the west, for the first time, not an enemy but an ally.

The relations now linking Poland with the GDR are so universal and cover so many fields that in some peculiar matters there can be and there are differences in opinions of minor [odcinkowe] difficulties. However, there are no difficulties, no differences in fundamental matters; in what constitues the strategy of our cooperation and a foundation for the alliance.

WHILE CONSISTENTLY PURSUING A PEACEFUL STATE POLICY, THE GDR LEADERSHIP HAS EXERTED AN ENORMOUS EFFORT TO EDUCATE ITS SOCIETY IN THE SAME SPIRIT.

THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THIS STATE AND SOCIETY IN THE DIRECTION TAKEN OVER 30 YEARS AGO IS PRIMARILY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE GERMANS THEMSELVES WHO LIVE BOTH BETWEEN THE ODER AND THE ELBE AND BETWEEN THE ELBE AND THE RHINE. IT IS ALSO I.. THE INTERESTS OF THE WHOLE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, INCLUDING OUR POLISH INTERESTS.

WARSAW DAILY PROTESTS AGAINST 'SLANDEROUS' TV FIIM IN U.S.

AU271730 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Washington correspondent Wlodzimierz Lozinski commentary] "Anti-Polish TV Serial in the United States: Whom Does This Slander Serve?"]

[Summary] "The American bids for a separatist peace treaty in the Middle East, including for support of Israel's policy, have been accompanied by a rich arsenal of propaganda means. The Jewish martyrology perpetrated by Hitlerite fascism is among the subjects that have frequently been picked up by U.S. television and the press in recent times."

The subject of the extermination of the Jews in concentration camps cannot be considered as strange, even if the commentaries seek to win over American opinion for special treatment for the State of Israel. However, it is strange, incomprehensible and disturbing when the extermination of the millions of Jews by the Hitlerites is portrayed as a result of a "general anti-Siminitism predominant in Poland for ages."

This was exactly the subject to which ABC, the largest television network in the United States, returned last week, showing on 12-16 March the 7-hour five-part serial entitled "QB-VII." "The repetition of the serial seems particularly strange since the first showing 4 years ago aroused many protests about the deliberate falsification of history in attributing to the Poles an active participation in the Hitlerite extermination of the Jewish people."

The serial "QB-VII" is a screen version of the book written under the same title by American author Leon Uris in 1970. Both the book and the film pursue the point expressed by the author of the book: "The extermination of the Jews would have been impossible if there were no inborn Polish anti-Semitism, which proved to be quite a help in the hands of the Hitlerites."

"This is how the circles with prepotent influence on U.S. media disseminate historical falsehood about the Poles. Apparently the present political goal--the defense of Israeli positions--gives some propaganda centers in the United States the right to disseminate nonsense as abominable as this! Apparently the end sanctifies propaganda means."

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER WOJTASZEK'S VISIT TO LIBYA

LD221022 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 21 March, PAP--March 21 was the first day of Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek's visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Today, Minister Wojtaszek has a meeting with Libyan Secretary for Foreign Affairs 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki. The visit proved important for the broadening of political and economic cooperation between the two countries.

A joint communique published at the end of the visit states that in the course of the talks the sides pointed with satisfaction to fruitful cooperation between the two friendly countries and to further development of political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural contacts. Both sides pointed to the possibilities of further broadening and consolidating their fruitful cooperation and confirmed the will to deepen this cooperation in all fields.

While exchanging views on the present international situation the sides stated that the steps taken at present by imperialist and reactionary forces and the attempts to impose separatist and capitulatory solutions on the Arab world make difficult a just and overall settlement of the Middle East question. The sides emphasised the significance of cooperation and friendship between the Arab peoples and the peoples of socialist states' community and voiced the need to deepen them further in order to attain common goals serving the legitimate Arab cause, progress, peace, security and international cooperation.

The sides stated that just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be reached unless all the occupied territories are liberated and the peoples of Palestine are guaranteed their legitimate rights including the rights to return to their homes, to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

The sides condemned the imperialist interference in African matters and the containment of African progressive forces and national revolutions. They confirmed the right of the Sahara people to self-determination in accordance with the recommendation of the U.N. and O.A.U.

Both sides pointed to the importance of the deepening of detente which is a result of the struggle of nations and progressive forces for freedom, peaceful international cooperation based on equal rights and social progress. They confirmed the urgency of taking effective steps with the aim to halt the arms race and reach disarmament.

The sides voiced the will to act in favour of the implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace adopted by the U.N. at the Polish initiative. Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek invited Libyan Secretary for Foreign Affairs Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki to pay a visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

COUNCIL OF STATE DECIDES TO CONVENE SEJM SESSION

LD291104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Council of State has decided to convene the sixth Sejm session of the Seventh term of office on 30 March 1979. The date of the first meeting of the spring session will be decided by the Sejm Presidium and announced later.

JABLONSKI, COLLEAGUES ATTEND CEREMONY FOR PROFESSORS

LD282352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] At the recommendation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State has appointed 21 full and 40 assistant professors. Today the newly appointed professors gathered at the Belweder Palace in order to receive their nominations from Professor Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council.

In his speech Henryk Jablonski referred to Poland's current problems which are the subject of conferences now being held at the ministries. The chairman of the State Council stressed that the main task facing everybody was using to the maximum the already created economic potential and improving the organization of labor and its quality. These tasks apply to everybody regardless of his job or function, and, therefore, also to academic staffs. Henryk Jablonski then conveyed sincere congratulations to the newly appointed professors, wishing them fruitful success.

The ceremony was attended by Andrzej Werblan, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Tadeusz Mlynczak and Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the State Council.

PRODUCTION OF BROWN COAL FOR ENERGY TO BE INCREASED

LD291012 Warsaw PAP in English 0910 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 March, PAP--Nearly 25 per cent of electric energy in Poland is generated by power plants fueled by brown coal, the role of which in this country's power engineering is going to increase continually. It is expected that until 1990 the share of brown coal operated plants in the production of electricity will grow to 40 per cent. This will come both as a result of the development of the existing brown coal mining and energy basins--located round the Konin and Turoszow deposits (west and southwest Poland) and construction of a new one near Belchatow (central Poland).

At present, the four power plants fueled with brown coal represent the total capacity of 4,400 mw and generate electric energy which is cheaper by 20 per cent from that produced by stations which use hard coal.

In the near future the Turow power plant (2,000 mw) will be expanded by sucessive two 360 mw units while in the vicinity of the Konin station mining of new deposits is to be launched (in Lubstow). In two years from now first supplies of electricity will be delivered from Belchatow where a giant 4,320 mw power plant as well as a mine with the target production capacity of 40 million tons of brown coal are being built. After 1985 the project will be expanded by another 4,320 mw power plant (Belchatow 2) and another mine. When the project is completed (by 1990) the production of brown coal will increase to 140 million tons as against 41 millions at present.

DISSIDENT KURON: PZPR INFIGHTING HITS 'FLYING UNIVERSITY'

LD281437 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 24 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Dirk Dragstra dispatch: "Poles Want To Conceal Crisis by Force"]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 March--The Polish authorities are trying to provoke counteraction against [as published] the Warsaw Students by taking strong action against the Flying University. [paragraph continues]

In so doing they are trying to distract attention from the serious economic crisis which has long been affecting Poland. That view was expressed by Jacek Kuron, a prominent member of the democratic opposition in Poland, at a hastily called press conference yesterday evening.

"The surprise raid on my house last Wednesday now constitutes the climax of a whole series of similar but less violent actions against the Flying University's teaching activities in the past few weeks," Kuron said. "A struggle is going on in top political circles and this football game is being played with our heads."

The Polish opposition compares the current activities of a coordinated group of strong-arm guys with the events of March 1978 when a Krakow student who was active in the opposition died by falling downstairs in unexplained circumstances. On Wednesday the violence was limited to knocking people unconscious.

Discrepancies

But the violence now is also taking place principally on staircases and at times when professors from the underground society for scientific courses are teaching in private houses. There were too many coincidences on Wednesday evening to indicate that the society was the only target, according to Kuron and other spokesmen who still carry the marks of the violence.

First, there was a notice on the door saying that the lecture would not be given because Kuron's father, who lives with the family, has had a heart attack. The fact that they nonetheless entered the house clearly shows that the people were not interested merely in hearing the lecture--an excuse which the same strong-arm gang had previously used to gain entry.

Second, medical help did not arrive for more than 4 hours. Five minutes after the assailants, some of whom had been drinking, finally left on the orders of an important-looking man after wreaking havoc, an ambulance carrying resuscitation equipment appeared at the doorstep. Usually an ambulance of that type is only sent on a doctor's advice but in this case there had been no doctor to give that advice.

The police, who had been warned by neighbors hours earlier, made it plain that they knew all about it and had intervened. Meanwhile telephone calls to the medical emergency center were of no use since they were never answered. Violent action was clearly planned and injuries or, Kuron said, even murder was intended.

Criticism

According to the opposition the reason behind the violence is the fact that harsh criticism of failing energy supplies and crippled transport in the country has been expressed in various quarters in recent weeks. Several prominent party members are said to have left the party, including one of party leader Gierek's economic advisers.

"The people's patience is exhausted," Kuron said, "and now we are witnessing attempts by all sorts of important figures to clear themselves of any guilt." On the one hand, Wednesday evening's violence was apparently intended to compromise the current leadership. For example, a TIME journalist who was taking photographs of the attack in Kuron's house was able to keep his film. On the other hand, the object would seem to be to provoke counteraction from students and that is why Warsaw was chosen as the scene of the violence.

That is because Warsaw students are the least organized. "Organized opposition does not allow itself to be provoked to respond with violence. We will certainly not do that," Kuron said. Meanwhile a protest letter is being circulated among intellectuals which will be sent to the government, and legal proceedings are being considered.

LUMEA: MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT NEEDS OVERALL SOLUTION

AU271425 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 13, 22 Mar 79 pp 7, 8 AU

[Craciun Ionescu article: "The Need for New Efforts for an Overall Solution in the Middle East"]

[Excerpt] The conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace treaty--which ends the state of war between the two states, a situation that has lasted many years, and opens up the road to normal relations, including diplomatic ones--is obviously very important for the future relations between Egypt and Israel and is a noteworthy event in the context of actions aimed at politically resolving the conflict in the Middle East. It is obvious however that a lasting, complete and just settlement of the situation in that region must take several factors into account and, as a key requirement, it must be primarily global. The complex nature of the Middle East situation, the lack of trust and the animosity accumulated through the years of conflict determine that a just, lasting and unanimously accepted solution should imply a continuous and far-reaching process that requires perseverance and realism. Therefore, the attainment of an efficient and equitable political settlement presupposes multiple and constant efforts.

It is obvious that a real settlement of the Middle East problems demands peaceful negotiations between countries interested in a viable and efficient solution. Such a settlement presupposes Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied in the 1967 war; the solution of the Palestinian people's problem, on the basis of their right to self-determination, including the right to build an independent Palestinian state; and insuring the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in that area. It goes without saying that any Middle East solution must see to it that the peace that is attained is global and that all interested parties, including the Palestinians represented by the PLO, should participate in attaining this peace.

Continuing to follow the development of the Middle East situation, public opinion everywhere wishes that it be speedily resolved, in the interests of the peoples living in that part of the world and in the interest of international peace and detente.

ARAB STUDENTS IN ROMANIA PROTEST EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

AU282052 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Meetings of Arab students studying in our country were held in various Romanian cities to discuss the newly created situation in the Middle East. The participants disapproved of and condemned the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. The General Union of Palestinian Students; the Council of Yemeni Students; the National Union of Iraqi Students; the National Union of Syrian Students; the National Union of the Moroccan Students; the Union of Arab Students; the Association of Lebanese Students and the National Union of Jordanian Students issued a letter in which they expressed high appreciation and profound regard for Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's policy of solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle.

We appreciate the principled position of your party and country on the struggle of our Palestinian people, the letter reads, and we wish to stress that you have played an important role in implementing UN resolutions, for attaining the Palestinian people's rights and creating an independent Palestinian state. At the same time you have consistently advocated the complete withdrawal of Israeli military forces from all occupied Arab territories.

We are convinced, esteemed comrade, that you personally will never cease to act to consolidate the struggle of peoples for the cause of their freedom and independence, for a just and full peace and for the happiness of mankind so that our children will no longer be victims of new wars. Please accept our high consideration and full respect, concludes the letter sent to President Nicolae Ceausescu by the organizations of Arab students in Romania.

FOREIGN MINISTER STATEMENT TO LUMEA ON IRAQ VISIT

AU271401 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 13, 22 Mar 79 pp 7 and 8 AU

[Text] In recent years, the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between Romania and Iraq have recorded a clear development and an ever upward course on manifold planes. President Nicolae Ceausescu's February 1975 visit to Baghdad and the fruitful dialog between the Romanian chief of state and Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr had a particular role in enriching these relations and raising them onto higher levels. Then followed the visits to our country of various other political figures; exchanges at governmental level or at the level of public organizations have intensified; economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations between the two countries have expanded. The Romanian-Iraqi cooperation in various fields has recorded a number of concrete ventures and an important number of Romanian technicians and experts are working in this friendly Arab country on important projects of the Iraqi national economy.

The 12 to 15 March 1979 visit to Baghdad by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the invitation of Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq, is part and parcel of the ascending course of Romanian-Iraqi ties.

On his return home, we asked Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei to make a statement on the results of his visit and talks with the Iraqi officials:

During the official visit I recently paid to Iraq at the invitation of Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi we discussed issues concerning the development of bilateral relations and exchanged detailed views on key aspects of international life, particularly the Middle East situation.

In the talks and working meetings I had with the members of the Revolutionary Command Council, with the minister of foreign affairs and with other politicians of the host country, both sides expressed the satisfaction of the two governments with the upward course of friendly relations between Romania and Iraq and with the implementation of understandings concluded between Romania's President Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Iraqi President Comrade Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. We also emphasized the determination of the two countries to identify new opportunities for expanding and deepening relations between Romania and Iraq in all fields of mutual interest. My meetings with Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, with Planning Minister Hassan 'Ali al-Amiri were also devoted to the same purpose. We agreed to intensify the exchange of experience and of mutual visits by delegations, in order to insure better understanding and cooperation and to expand this cooperation in the exploitation and utilization of oil resources and in training specialists. Together with the Iraqi foreign minister we decided to continue negotiations between the two sides to finalize bilateral agreements and understandings, such as the plan of cultural exchanges for 1979-1980 and the consular convention.

During my visit I met with Munif ar-Razzaz, deputy secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, at the party headquarters. During this meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, we briefed each other on current concerns of the two parties and agreed to establish a cooperation program between the RCP and Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. During the talk we stressed that the expansion and consolidation of relations between the two parties will contribute to strengthening friendship between our countries and peoples, developing the overall Romanian-Iraqi relations and expanding bilateral cooperation at the international leve.

In connection with the key problems of the contemporary life, we jointly noted, with great satisfaction, that the positions of Romania and Iraq are similar or very near. During the talks we noted the existence of many complex problems in the world, as a result of the sharpening of contradictions at the international level and of the trends to divide the world in spheres of influence and domination. In this context, we expressed the desire and interest of our countries to closely cooperate at the international level and to actively participate in the greater efforts aimed at strengthening the course of detente throughout the world, resolving conflicts between states by peaceful means, renouncing the use of force or the threat of force, building a new economic order and adopting efficient disarmament measures, primarily for nuclear disarmament, in order to promote a policy of peace, understanding and international cooperation.

Expressing Romania's and Iraq's concern with the maintenance of the state of tension in the Middle East, the sides emphasized--as the joint communique also shows--the need to attain an overall peaceful solution of the conflict in that area, which should lead to a just and lasting peace in the region, through Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and by insuring the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and to the creation of their own independent state. The sides also stressed the importance of strengthening the solidarity and unity of Arab countries for attaining a just and equitable peace and security in the Middle East.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that the friendly Romanian-Iraqi relations, which are decisive stimulated by the dialog between Romania's President Ahmad Hasan' al-Bakr, serve the key interests of our countries and peoples and the cause of peace and international cooperation and security.

PDRY PRESIDENT RECEIVES ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU282121 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yeman, received Romania's Ambassador Constantin Caruntu. During the talk the sides pointed out the good relations between the two friendly parties and states and the prospects for their development on many planes.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU271614 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Test] To His Excellency Mr Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, I warmly congratulate you and wish continuous success to the friendly Pakistani people in their efforts for progress and prosperity.

I express the conviction that relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Pakistan will continue to develop, in the interests of our two peoples and of international understanding.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, DEPARTS

AU282110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/3/1979--On March 28, Christoph A. van der Klaauw, Dutch foreign minister, paying an official visit to Romania, met, during a press conference held in Bucharest, editors of the Bucharest main newspapers and reviews, of the Romanian news agency, AGERPRES, of the Romanian radio and television, as well as the journalists accompanying the head of the Dutch diplomatic corps during his stay in Romania.

Answering the questions posed to him, Christoph A. van der Klaauw underlined the particular importance of his meeting with Romania's president which illustrated the upward course of the Romanian-Dutch relations. He further pointed to the current stage and the perspectives of the Romanian-Dutch relations and said that during the talks he had in Bucharest with the Romanian foreign minister, analysed were the practical possibilities of ensuring the steady development of the relations between the two countries in the economic, technico-scientific and cultural fields. Answering to several questions on current international problems, the Dutch guest highlighted the fact that Romania and Holland shared many common viewpoints such as those on the evolution of the process of detente, the establishment of a new international order, the achievement of true security in Europe, on the role the small and medium-sized countries play in the democratization of interstate relations, the translation into life of the decisions of the Helsinki Final Act as well as on other major issues.

Concluding his official visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian foreign minister, Minister Christoph van der Klaauw left Bucharest on the same day.

MADAGASCAR FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU282118 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/3/1979--Official talks were held in Bucharest on March 28 between the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, and the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Remi Christian Richard. During the talks, stress was laid on the common wish of the two countries' governments to develop and deepen the friendly Romanian-Malagasy relations on multiple planes, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of international peace and cooperation. Current international problems were also approached.

Joint Commission Session

AU282119 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/3/1979--The fifth session of the Romanian-Malagasy joint government commission of economic and technical cooperation started in Bucharest on March 28.

Examination is made on the occasion of the current stage of the bilateral economic collaboration as well as of the existing possibilities of further developing and diversifying the commercial exchanges and the cooperation in various domains of common interest. The Romanian delegation is led by Nicolae Agachi, minister of metallurgical industry, and the Malagasy delegation by Remi Christian Richard, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

VENEZUELAN MOVEMENT FOR SOCIALISM LEADER DEPARTS

AU282300 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/3/1979--Pompeyo Marquez, secretary-general of the Movement for Socialism (M.A.S.) of Venezuela, who paid a friendship visit to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, left Bucharest on March 28.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS 29 MARCH RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU291039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/3/1979--The plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP started under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, on March 29, 1979.

The agenda of the meeting is the following:

1. Report on the strength, composition and organizational structure of the party on December 31, 1978.

2. Report on the necessity of renewing party documents.

3. Report on the activity carried on last year by the party, state bodies and mass organizations for the carrying through of the party's cadre policy.

4. Report on the resolution of the intimations, complaints and applications of working people.

5. Report on the international activity of the party in 1978.

6. Organizational matters.

PRESS MARKS 5 YEARS OF CEAUSESCU PRESIDENCY

AU281330 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/3/1979--It is five years today since the eleventh session of the Grand National Assembly consecrated the will of the whole people electing the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu to the supreme office of president of Socialist Romania.

Reverberating the feelings of friendship and affection of the working people for President Ceausescu, the Romanian newspapers of March 28 carry extensive coverage paying homage, emphasizing the significance of the event, the personality of the Romanian head of state who, SCINTEIA writes in its leading article, expresses the organic blending of patriotism and internationalism, the affirmation of the dialectical unity of the national and international tasks devolving to a genuine head of state in the contemporary world.

These five years, that follow the previous decade since Nicolae Ceausescu was elected leader to Romania the epoch of fundamental renewals which by the planned and fulfilled targets, is matchless in the whole country's history.

Highlighting that this meant a period of Romania's strong assertion on an international plane as a factor of international peace and cooperation, the most important Romanian daily shows among other things.

Inspired from the sociopolitical thinking of President Ceausescu, Romania's foreign policy has made essential contributions to serving the fundamental interests of the Romanian people, the general cause of socialism, peoples' freedom and independence, world peace and progress.

During the numerous visits he paid to other countries, the innumerable official meetings and talks he had in Bucharest, President Ceausescu carried out a rich activity, through the numerous initiatives for broadening the friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, for expanding the relations with the countries which embarked upon the road of self-dependent development, with all the other countries, irrespective of their social system.

His firm actions for the establishment of the new principles of relations, for the observance of each nations's right to be own master of its destiny, his consistent position in favour of the abolishment of threat or use of force in interstate relations, of peaceful, negotiated settlement of any problem or dispute, his views on the cardinal problems of contemporary world--peace, European security, disarmament, the building of the new international economic order--all this are outstanding features of Romania's dynamic and constructive presence in the world.

The interest shown in the theoretical and practical activity of the Romanian head of state is illustrated also by the fact that 46 books have been printed in the last five years in various countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, the 22 previously published ones. [as received]

Concomitantly with the fast development of all compartments of the economy, the leading article in SCINTEIA also reads, the rights and freedoms of all citizens have been continually enlarged in the period since Nicolae Ceausescu is at head of the party and the state. This process has been matched by the continued expansion of the organizational framework of direct participation of the working people, irrespective of nationality, in running the economic and social activity, the concern with strengthening the workers' democracy, the role of the collective management bodies at all levels. There is no domain of activity in Romania today missing democratic bodies, just as there is no collective in which the working people do not actively and actually participate in carrying the decisions into effect and in implementing the policy of socialist construction. This is the new style of work expressed by the very activity of the countries' president who is permanently in direct contact with the working people, discussing with them on the spot, systematically consulting them and thus entrenching the country over a climate of emulation and responsibility in the attainment of the ambitious goals of socioeconomic development of Romania.

CEAUSESCU, OTHER OFFICIALS VISIT CITY OF ARAD

AU271512 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Summary] "This afternoon, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu arrived in Arad County for a working visit and to attend the festivities marking the 2,000th anniversary of the Dacian Ziridava citadel, and the 950th anniversary of the first written reference to the city of Arad. The party secretary general is accompanied by Comrades Iosif Banc, Paul Niculescu and Gheorghe Oprea."

The party secretary general was given a warm welcome by numerous Arad citizens and by Andrei Cervencovici, first secretary of the Arad county party committee, and presented with the key of the city.

"At this hour Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other party-state leaders are visiting a railroad car factory. More details will be reported later."

Ceausescu Address to Rally

AU281124 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1030 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 28 March mass rally held in Arad on occasion of historical anniversaries for this city and county--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, we have come to Arad to celebrate with you double anniversary of the Arad people: The 2,000th anniversary of the Dacian citadel of Ziridava, and the 950th anniversary of Arad. I want to take this opportunity to convey to you, to all the inhabitants of the Arad Municipality and county warm greetings on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the government, and on my own behalf, as well as best wishes. [applause]

I want to convey warmest congratulations to all the people of Arad, to the party committee and to the mayor of Arad Municipality for the award of the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania First Class. [applause] In awarding this high distinction of our socialist republic to the people of Arad, we honor the glorious past struggles for national and social liberation and for progress waged by the people of Arad. At the same time, we honor, dear comrades and friends, your very important present contribution to building the comprehensively developed socialist society on Romania's ancient soil, to raising the well-being, and to consolidating our fatherland's independence and sovereignty. [applause]

Indeed, the people of Arad can be proud of their contribution to building our socialist society, as they can be proud of their historical past, of the fact that their forefathers resolutely and staunchly bore aloft the flag of the struggle for independence, justice and freedom, both in the distant past and more recently, against the bourgeois landowners' system. The RCP had a strong party organization in Arad, which honorably fulfilled its obligations, and, led by the Central Committee, bore aloft the banner of the revolutionary struggle in Arab in all circumstances. [applause]

We honor the progressive struggle traditions; we honor our Dacian ancestors who built Ziridava 2,000 years ago, as well as other citadels and settlements; we honor those who, allied with the Dacians--I am referring to the Romans--constituted the symbiosis of the birth of the present Romanian nation. In paying homage to them we want to emphasize the fact that the Romanian people has deep roots on this soil, and that they will forever secure their civilization, happiness and communism in these parts. [applause]

We honor those who laid the foundations of Arad, the working people of Romanian, Hungarian and German nationality who built together everything we have today, and who allied themselves in work and struggle, thus demonstrating that whatever their nationality or mother tongue, they have only one wish: To be free and masters of their fate, and to live according to their wishes. [applause]

We honor the leaders of the revolt [as heard] Doja, Horia Closca and Crisan, and many other patriots and revolutionaries who sacrificed their lives in the struggle against oppression of any kind and to secure freedom for the working people. [applause] We honor those who, 60 years ago, played an important role--I mean the people of and Arad itself--because, a few year ago, we played homage at the big Bucharest rally to all the fathers of the Union. [as heard] Here in Arad, I want to pay homage to those who waged the struggle here and did their utmost to achieve a united state. [applause]

And, as I said, we honor the communists, the antifascist strugglers, the socialists and all the democrats; we honor the workers class and peasantry, the intelligentsia, all those who rallied to the call of the party and took part in overthrowing the fascist dictatorship, and paved the way for democratic and socialist development in Romania, for asserting our fatherland's complete independence. [applause]

Yesterday, at the Arad museum, I saw the cadets who gave their lives for the fatherland's liberation, in the struggle against fasicsm. I want to pay homage to all the Romanian soldiers, who, at the call of the party, liberated Romania and contributed with all their might to defeating Hitlerite Germany. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, this is why this high distinction and this anniversary symbolize both our homage to the past, to the struggle for liberation and socialism, as well as to the glorious present, in which we are building the most just society in the world, the socialist and communist society on Romanian soil. [applause]

I took this opportunity to also pay a working visit to several enterprises in Arad Municipality and to a joint agro-industrial council, where I discussed with the party organization, with the working people's councils and with the working people the current aspects of our fatherland's development, and how the 11th party congress decisions are being implemented. This working visit and my meetings with the party organizations and aktiv and with working people constitute a characteristic trait of our socialist democracy, which is based on the fact that everything that we are achieving is devoted to the prosperity and happiness of the people, and that socialism cannot be realized without the active participation of all the working people in harnessing the knowledge, enthusiasm and creative energy of all our people. [applause]

As you know, the tasks of the first 3 years of the 5-year plan have been successfully implemented throughout the country. Our industrial production has been 60 billion [presumably lei] larger than the provisions for this period. All conditions exist for fulfilling both the plan provisions and the additional provisions established by the national conference, that is to say, another 100 billion lei worth of industrial production, by the end of the 5-year plan. These achievements conclusively demonstrate the creative capabilities of the workers class, of the working people, who are masters of their fate, and who are working for themselves, for their well-being and happiness, for making our country ever more prosperous and powerful, and for resolutely advancing along the path of the comprehensively developed socialist society. [applause]

You, the people of Arad, have made a remarkable contribution to the fulfillment of these provisions. You have fulfilled and exceeded the industrial development plan. I have visited the plants for railway cars and lathes, which impressed me. Much of what we decided a few years ago, concerning the modernization of the production, increasing labor productivity and better organizing all activities, has been achieved. I therefore, want to congratulate, here, at this mass rally, the working people of "Strungul" ["the lathe"] and of the railway cars plant for the results attained, and to wish them ever new successes in the future. [applause]

I also visited the Large "Uta" textile plant, where I also noted with great satisfaction the progress made and the cussesses achieved in recent years by the working people, 70 percent of which are women. I want to congratulate this marvelous collective, too, for the results obtained, and to wish them ever new successes. [applause]

This morning I visited the (Tepca) joint agro-industrial council, where I also noted with great satisfaction that good results are being attained in implementing the program to increase the agricultural production, that is the production of wheat and industrial plants, and of the animal breeding sector. Natrually, in its new form the council is only beginning its activities. However, it has a sound economic base, and I want to congratulate all units incorporated in this agro-industrial council, and to wish them ever greater successes inimplementing the program for the more intensive development of agricultural production. [applause]

I want to convey congratulations to the organizers of the museum I visited yesterday, which presents in a concise form the glorious past struggles of the people of Arad and which undoubtedly offers an excellent tool for the socialist and patriotic education of the working people. Similarly, I want to express our thanks to, and congratulate those who last night staged a wonderful folklore show for us, thus demonstrating that while concerned with development in industry, agriculture, education and other sectors, the working people of Arad are also concerned with cultural-artistic activities, and are actively participating in the "hymn to Romania" festival. [applause] Generally speaking, the results attained in our contest are good, and we are pleased to see that the working people of Arad, led by their party organization and by the people's councils, are carrying out intensive activities in all the areas and are actively contributing to implementing the 11th congress program. Hence, I want to convey warm congratulations to all working people in towns and villages in the Arad County, and to wish them ever greater successes in their future work. [applause]

Good results have been obtained throughout the country in the development of the other sectors of activity. Agricultural production has increased considerably, and scientific and educational activities have intensified. All our people, all the working people, regardless of nationality, are doing their utmost to insure the consistent implementation of the 11th congress program. This is why, from this great mass rally in Arad, I want to convey warmest congratulations and wishes for ever new successes to all the working people, to all our people. [applause]

Naturally, comrades, we have every reason to be pleased with our achievements. You, too, have every reason to be pleased with your achievements. However, we must not forget that there are still shortcomings, that mistakes are still perpetrated, and that we must make greater efforts to make best use of our resources for the more rapid progress of our socialist fatherland. To mention only the two machine-building plants we visited in the past few days [as heard], that for railway cars and that for lathes; They have indeed developed greatly and have been modernized, however, they possess such a material-technical base and such a working collective that in fact we cannot be satisfied with their production. Both enterprises, with the means they have, can at least double their production of railway cars and lathes. This, I think is the issue that should stand in the attention of these two large and marvelous collectives of working people. [applause]

Please do not be upset with me if, while attending an anniversary, I also mention failings, but we communists celebrate not by getting drunk on success, but by learning from the past to insure better performance in the future. Only by learning from both the positive and negative experiences of the past can we insure our fatherland's more rapid progress. [applause, cheers]

All the collectives of working people in Arad, like those throughout the country, should keep in mind that what I said about those two plans applies to all the units of Arad, and as I said at our recent meeting in Bucharest, this applies to our entire industry and to all other areas of activity. We have built a very sound technical basis; we have acquired modern, sophisticated equipment; almost 60 percent of our fixed assets have been amassed in the past 10 years. On this basis, we must now make every effort to make rapid progress and to exploit all the huge investments we have made in all the branches of activity. [applause]

Aside from investments and technology, we also have a strong workers class, which has developed on the basis of progress in our educational system at all levels. We have thus formed a powerful detachment of workers, armed with the most modern knowledge, each in his field, and I must note with pleasure that most of them are young, and I am convinced that they will use both their advanced knowledge and their enthusiasm and faith in their youthful strength to get everything possible out of the machines and to demonstrate the force of our workers class--the leading class in our socialist society. [applause]

We also have a strong intelligentsia, especially in the technical branches: Engineers and technicians who are thoroughly trained in all fields and who, together with the workers and foremen can and must utilize to the utmost modern science and technology, so that the Romanian plants can progress and join the ranks of the most advanced in the world. [applause]

Such material and human forces exist in the other sectors, too, and in agriculture. This is why we are convinced that every requirement has been met to fulfill the 11th congress decisions and to come to the end of 1980 with good results in all the areas of activity. [applause]

Dear comrades, in view of the above, we must better organize all our activities. We must take advantage of the new democratic organizational forms, such as the leadership councils, and the general meetings, and actively seek the best ways of promoting the progress of each unit and of our entire national economy. We must consistently implement the new economic mechanism: self-management and self-administration, and must grasp that each lei spent must yield production worth a few lei. We must grasp that only by increasing economic efficiency can we insure the necessary basis for both the development of the fatherland and for continuously raising the people's material and intellectual sell-being. [applause]

We must pay greater attention to raising the qualitative and technical level of all our activities. I would particularly emphasize the fact that the "Strungul" and railway cars plants must place far greater stress on the technical level of their production. Our lathes must be able to compete with the most modern lathes manufactured abroad. We have all the necessary requirements, and I am convinced that we can and must achieve this. Similarly, our railway cars, which are exported to many countries, must be of the highest technical level, and I demand of them that they take first place. [applause]

We must concern ourselves more intensively with the questions of labor organization, with the mechanization and automation of production processes, and thus with increasing labor productivity in general--this being the only way to insure rapid progress and to demonstrate in fact the force and superiority of our socialist system. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, as you know, in the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan we have also implemented the 11th congress measures on raising the people's living standard. Moreover, in this respect we fulfilled in 3 years the initial provisions established by the 11th congress for the entire 5-year plan. Thus, labor remunerations increased by almost 22 percent, compared to the 20 percent envisaged in the 5-year plan by 1980. This secures conditions for raising remunerations this year and next year, and thus for increasing the working people's incomes by about 32 percent. These measures, and this remarkable increase in the living standard were made possible by the good results we obtained in our industrial and agricultural activities.

However, comrades, it must be clearly understood that we must continue efforts to continuously increase our national income, and on this basis to continuously raise the people's well-being. We have done and continue to do everything possible to raise the people's living standard in step with the development of our national economy. This is the goal of our Communist Party's policy. This, in fact, is the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are building in Romania. We are doing everything possible for our working people to fully enjoy the most civilized material and intellectual conditions, and we hope to realize an advanced, modern civilization in Romania, an example of the kind of life that a people masters of their fate can create. [applause, cheers]

The primary concern of our party and state is undoubtedly to build socialism in Romania, and to implement the 11th congress program. By this we know we fulfill the aspirations of our nation, of our people, and at the same time that we contribute considerably to the cause of socialism and its prestige, to the cause of international cooperation and peace. [applause] Socialism and peace have always been an inseparable whole. This is why, by implementing the socialist principles in both our domestic and international policy, we do our best to contribute to the triumph of the policy of detente and cooperation, of the policy of peace in the world. [applause]

We are consistently working to develop our relations with all the socialist countries. We are doing everything possible to develop relations of good neighborliness with all our neighbors, both with the socialist and the other Balkan countries, in the belief that we must insure the kind of relations with our neighbors that would demonstrate in fact--concerning the relations among the socialist countries--that these are truly socialist relations of equality, respect and mutual assistance. At the same time we want to demonstrate that all states, regardless of their social system, can coexist. [applause]

We are very concerned about the state of affairs existing in relations between certain socialist countries and with the fact that, unfortunately, very serious situations have arisen. We have always acted and we are determined to do all we can in the future, too, so that an improvement in relations among the socialist countries is achieved. We believe that it is in the interests of each people building socialism to surmount any kind of differences and not to resort, under any circumstances, to military force, by no means to the threat of force or to interference into the affairs of other states. Problems must be solved only by negotiations and by negotiations alone and socialism must demonstrate that it is able to surmount differences and to insure peaceful coexistence and the construction of socialism in conditions of full solidarity and cooperation. [applause, cheers]

We are developing broad cooperation with the developing countries. We act together with them in the direction of eliminating underdevelopment, of establishing the new international economic order, in the belief that this is a necessity for general progress, for economic stability and for a policy of detente and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

We are also expanding relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all the countries in the world, irrespective of social system, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and the need for cooperation among all peoples and countries in the world in the direction of a better and more just world and a policy of detente and peace. [cheers, chants]

We unabatedly base all our international relations on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and complete renunciation of the use or threat of force. We firmly advocate each nation's and each people's right, irrespective of its size, to master its fate and to shape its life according to its wishes, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

We pay great attention to achieving security and cooperation in Europe. We want to do all we can to contribute to the implementation of the documents signed in Helsinki and to act, together with the other states in Europe, so that new steps will be achieved at the 1980 meeting in Madrid on the road toward detente and cooperation and especially measures for disarmament, for military disengagement, without which one cannot speak of detente and peace in Europe and, in fact, throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Proceeding from the current international situation, from the forceful increase in the arms race and armaments and from our socialist concept of the world, we are determined to do all we can to contribute to achieving disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament. It is necessary to say a firm "no" to the arms race; we must do all we can so that the huge funds that are spent today for destruction are used to an ever greater extent for development, well-being and the peoples' happiness. [cheers]

We have no illusions. We know that the struggle for disarmament is a hard struggle; but we are firmly convinced that it is in the power of united peoples to achieve disarmament. It is necessary to proceed to reducing the arms race in an organized and supervised manner; it is necessary to maintain the balance of power so that there is no danger of aggression on the part of one state against another and that there is no imbalance; however, this must not be achieved by expanding the arms race, but by the controlled and balanced reduction of it. It is in the power of the peoples to act and to achieve a halt to the arms race and to insure disarmament and peace. [cheers, chants]

Considering the multiple disputes that still exist at an international level, Romania firmly advocates their solution by negotiations and only by negotiations. We believe that it is necessary to continue actions toward a comprehensive peace in the Middle East by insuring Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967 and the solution of the Palestinian people's problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state. It is necessary to do everything possible to achieve a comprehensive, lasting and just peace in the Middle East.[cheers, chants]

Under the current international circumstances, it is more than ever necessary for all peoples and each government to prove that they have an appropriate degree of responsibility both toward their own people and toward the general cause of detente and peace and that they act only in the direction of a policy of peace and cooperation, in the direction of excluding arms and wars from international life and in that direction alone. [cheers, chants]

Our party spares no effort to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the communist and workers parties, with the socialist and social-democratic parties and with other democratic parties, with the liberation movements and with all the progressive forces throughout the world, with all those who advocate respect for each nation's independence, who are against imperialism and colonialism and for a policy of peace and international cooperation. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I would like to express the conviction that the working people in Arad, both those in industry and agriculture and in the other sectors and (?specialized) branches, will do all they can to implement this year's plan and that for 1980 under favorable conditions. I am convinced that in the broad socialist competition that is taking place between enterprises and counties you will make every effort so that, together with the county and municipal party committee, and with the party organization, you will hold a front-ranking place and, if possible, the first -- place. [cheers]

This year we will be celebrating the 35th anniversary of the victory of the national anti-fascist and anti-imperialist armed insurrection. The 12th party congress will take place this year. Let us do all we can so that these important events in our people's history and life are welcomed with good results in all fields of actvitiy. [cheers, chants]

I would like to express thanks to all the residents of Arad;city and county and in the localities I have visited who have welcomed me with enthusiastic ovations for the party and for its domestic and foreign policy. Although the weather has not been very nice, although it rained, despite this fact, the working people and the citizens showed their feelings and expressed their determination to resolutely implement our party's policy. I want to express thanks for this and I assure you that we will do all we can to serve the party, the fatherland, and its independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

From the bottom of my heart I wish you ever greater successes in your entire activity, much good health and happiness to all of you! [cheers, chants]

CEAUSESCU SPEECH ON AWARDING LABOR ORDER TO LINA CIOBANU

AU222035 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Report on speech made by President Nicolae Ceasescu at 22 March ceremony--presumably in Bucharest--awarding the Labor Order 1st Class to Light Industry Minister Lina Ciobanu]

[Text] On behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and on his own behalf, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmly congratulated Comrade Lina Ciobanu on her birthday and on receiving the Labor Order 1st Class. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then said that this award is a token of the party's appreciation for her activities in the party leadership and government, and as minister of light industry.

The speaker said that the many problems that [illegible] to be solved in order to fulfill the 11th Congress program and provisions of the [illegible]t 5-year plan require consistent efforts, self-denial, firmness and determination to insure that all sectors, including the sector currently run by Comrade Lina Ciobanu, the light industry sector, unflinchingly carry out all provisions concerning the development of consumer goods production, in order to commendably meet the working people's requirements.

After stating that good results have been recorded in all fields, including this important sector, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that there is still much to be done and that this high distinction should be a stimulus to work better, together with the entire leadership collective and all working people in the light industry and to implement the program for developing this economic branch.

Pointing out the fact that our party has assumed the mission of fulfilling the role of leading political force in all our society, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu urged Comrade Lina Ciobanu--in her capacity as member of the Executive Political Committee, hence of the supreme party and state leadership--to continue to act, together with the entire party leadership, to unabatedly fulfill the 11th congress program. Let us do everything, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said to continuously strengthen the party's force and unity, to increase its role as political leader in all fields and to unite the efforts of all working people, regardless of nationality, in carrying out the tasks set by the 11th congress. We are also dutybound to do everything to unflinchingly implement the 11th congress decisions on our international relations, both with the socialist countries and with the communist and workers parties. We must see to it that the 11th congress decisions--which state that under no circumstances should we be drawn into blaming or criticizing other countries and parties--are strictly observed. We are all dutybound and must do everything to contribute to overcoming differences and misunderstandings between several socialist countries and to strengthening their unity and solidarity and the unity of the workers and communist movement. We must also act firmly, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, to assert the policy of detente and peace, to attain European security, to establish a new economic order, to bring about disarmament and to establish new relations based on equality, respect for independence and sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs.

The Executive Political Committee of our Central Committee must unabatedly act in this spirit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said and concluded his speech by again warmly congratulating Comrade Lina Ciobanu and wishing her much health, happiness, strength and success in all her activity.

BRIEFS

BRITISH VESSELS LEAVE CONSTANTA--Bucharest, AGERPRESS 26/3/1979--On March 26, the British ships "Antelope" and "Jupiter", which had paid a courtesy call at the Constanta port, left the Romanian territorial waters. During their stay in Romania, the commander of the trip and members of the crew of the two ships visited historical monuments and cultural-artistic establishments in Constanta municipality and on the Romanian Black Sea coast. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU]

BELGRADE REPORTS ARAB PROTESTS IN BUDAPEST, SOFIA

AU281255 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Today a group of some 20 Arab students delivered to the U.S. Embassy in Budapest a protest letter in connection with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The U.S. Embassy officials have announced that the students behaved peacefully and that they left the building immediately after they had handed the letter. A similar incident has taken place at the U.S. Embassy in Sofia.

VIETNAMESE MISSION AT UN ATTACKS WALDHEIM OVER CAMBODIA

LD281304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1107 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, March 28 (TANJUG)--Preoccupied with the case of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese diplomacy has attacked UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim with charges and insults unprecedented in the recent history of the United Nations.

The Vietnamese mission at the UN headquarters has accused Waldheim of a "flagrant provocation against the whole of progressive mankind","interference in the internal affairs" of the present regime in Kampuchea which was established three months ago and "violations of the United Nations Charter".

These charges by the Vietnamese UN Mission were triggered by Waldheim having accepted, a few days ago, the credentials of Ambassador Thioun Prasit as Kampuchea's new permanent delegate to the United Nations. Involved is the Kampuchea overrun by military invasion and now under occupation, but which lives on. It is waging a liberation war, and it is recognized at the United Nations as the only legitimate Kampuchea.

Vietnam has never publicly admitted its occupation of Kampuchea, but it has allowed something similar indirectly. In the Security Council recently, it came out with the version that a "colonial situation" had been created in Kampuchea and that it was not only "the internationalist duty" of Vietnam to help the Kampuchean people "in its general uprising, but also its "obligation under the UN Charter" to work for "eliminating this colonial situation".

Presenting his credentials to Dr Waldheim, Ambassador Prasit informed the UN secretary general about the situation in his country, including the intensified military operations by the Vietnamese forces and resistance to the "occupation", and the intention of Democratic Kampuchea to demand a debate in the General Assembly at its next regular session.

Kampuchea has also informed the Security Council and the General Assembly on these matters.

SFRY VICE PREMIER MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM GDR

AU272134 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Ljubljana--"The GDR is our important economic partner. We cooperate continously and we have achieved a constant increase in our economic and scientific-technical cooperation."

This was stated by Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, in a statement for TANJUG and Ljubljana Radio and Television immediately after the return of the Yugoslav delegation from the GDR. In the GDR the delegation had talks with Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the State Planning Commission, on the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY in the next period.

"Last year the value of our mutual trade was nearly $700 million. We have established a higher level in the development of relations. In addition to cooperation, we have also carried out joint investments. We agreed that this cooperation must continue. We are successfully implementing the tasks of the current medium-term period.

"As is expected, the overall value of our mutual trade will be some $2.8 billion or even $3 billion. We agreed that it is primarily necessary to ensure that cooperation in the next medium-term period should reach a higher level, both qualitatively as well as quantitatively. We must cooperate in the field of specialization, division of labor and actual cooperation, which represents a more developed and more continuous form of cooperation," Marinc said, while stressing that the commodity trade was also increasing constantly.

The vice president of the Federal Executive Council added that the aspirations expressed in favor of a longer-term cooperation will be realized through broader joint arrangements.

MARINC LEADS DELEGATION IN TALKS WITH IAEA

LD282117 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1805 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG)--Delegations of Yugoslavia and the International Atomic Energy Agency today urged as free as possible transfer of experience, know-how and technology in the atomic energy field between all countries and, especially, between the countries which dispose of the necessary experience, know-how and technology and the developing countries. The delegations to the talks were headed by Yugoslav Vice-Premier Andrej Marinc and International Atomic Energy Agency director-general, Dr. Sigvard Eklund. The two delegations devoted special attention to the initiative for convening an international conference on nuclear energy and to the International Atomic Energy Agency's role in the drive.

The two sides assessed cooperation between Yugoslavia and the International Atomic Energy Agency as diverse, fruitful and advantageous and set out the need for further expanding the cooperation, especially, in preparing and defining the Yugoslav nuclear energy programme.

FRG-SFRY EXTRADITION TALKS CLARIFY QUESTIONS

LD282044 Hamburg DPA in German 1924 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--During their 2-day talks on the extradition agreement between the Federal Republic and Yugoslavia, legal experts of the two countries have "clarified fundamental questions." A statement to this effect was made by the Bonn delegation in Belgrade on Wednesday.

One of the points believed to have been cleared up in Belgrade is that in the case of extradition requests which are considered inadequately substantiated a supplementary statement must be requested before a final decision is taken. Last year Bonn accused Belgrade of failing to request such a supplementary statement.

SFRY: SLOVENE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENT MEETS UK BANK CHAIRMAN

LD282000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Dr Aton Vratusa, president of the Slovene Executive Council, today received in Ljubljana A. Tuke, chairman of the British Barclays Bank. They discussed financial and other arrangements between this well-known British bank and our organizations of associated labor and financial institutions.

The chairman of the British bank is in Slovenia visiting Ljubljana Bank-United Bank.

TITO GREETS PRESIDENT OF MALDIVES ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

LD281522 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1140 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG)--President Tito has sent President of the Republic of Maldives Maumoon Abdul Gayoom a telegram of felicitations on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Maldives.

In the telegram confidence is expressed that cooperation between the two non-aligned countries will successfully develop in the interest of the two countries and in the wider interest.

BELGRADE WEEKLY MARKS COMINTERN'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD231544 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG)--There is no place today for nostalgia for the Comintern or what it led to. The Comintern and its period require serious analysis to avoid a repetition of its mistakes and to put its lessons to best use, the Belgrade weekly NIN writes in connection with the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Third International, the Comintern (1919-1943), which rallied around 35 communist and left socialist parties.

In an extensive article about the Comintern, the crises it experienced and its final dissolution, NIN writes that the Comintern provides "not only historical testimony about an era but also a lesson about how international solidarity can become an instrument of a one-centre policy.

The Belgrade weekly NIN recalls that following the Comintern's dissolution no attempts were made to revive a rallying of this kind. The first such attempt was the Cominform, founded in 1947 as an organization to assist the interchange of experience among parties. "Despite the experience of the Comintern, Stalin saw in the Cominform a new opportunity for imposing leadership on the movement from one centre", the weekly writes. "It will remain written in the history of the workers' movement that literally all the ten years of the Cominform were devoted to a struggle against Yugoslav communists and their policy and to pressures and threats against others to deter them from daring to follow [words indistinct]", NIN writes.

"The Cominform met an infamous ending leaving only a dark and unerasable stain in the annals of the workers' and communist movement", NIN writes.

Similar attempts at rallying to a single and inviolable centre were made also later, during the sixties, and in the form of the institution of "collective definition" at "special consultations" of an "obligatory general line". However, all these attempts proved failures.

The lesson to be drawn from these NIN writes, is that "the development of socialism as a world process allows no uniformity and that the value of contributions to socialist thought and practice can least be measured by the yardstick of loyalty to anyone and even less to a centre.

At the Berlin conference of European communists, NIN writes, the workers' and communist movement took a step forward by giving full status to the principle of consensus in place of imposition or outvoting.

BELGRADE SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES LIBERATION WAR STRATEGY

AU281935 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU

[Muljusko Tomic report]

[Text] The strategy of using the armed forces in the national liberation war is the topic of a 3-day scientific symposium which began in Belgrade today. On behalf of the federal secretary for national defense and the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, the symposium was greeted by Col Gen Stane Potocar, Chief of the General Staff, while on behalf of the Council of the Academies of Science it was greeted by Academician Mihajlo Apostolski. Work of the symposium was followed from our editorial office by Mijusko Tomic.

The present and the future generations, particularly the youth, will continue to return to the origins of the national liberation war, while perfecting the concept of all-people's defense and creatively applying the experiences of the national liberation war under the new conditions and in a new manner, Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff, said.

Having recalled Comrade Tito's words that our present concept of all-people's defense is nothing but a consistent and resolute application of the great experiences of the national liberation war under our present conditions, General Potocar stressed that in studying our strategy we must proceed from the fact that this strategy was created and tested during the entire national liberation struggle and that several hundreds of thousands of lives of the fighters of our revolution are incorporated in it.

We entered the war with political goals and a political and tactical strategy, but only through waging the armed struggle did we detect and create the principles of military strategy. In other words, through our war practice we created theory. We took the reverse road to the one that is usually taken. This is an exceptionally important fact and a specific trait in which our national liberation war vitally differs from other national liberation movements.

In a report "Josip Broz Tito and the Vision, Strategy and Victory of the Revolution" Army Gen Kosta Nadj said that the foundations of the vital components of modern Yugoslavia--ranging from the class and national question to the political system and a specific organization of the society, from the concept of all-people's defensive war to pluralism of all interests which is expressed to the maximum, interests which could be jointly called freedom-loving aspirations--had been laid as early as in the national liberation war. It is in this [word indistinct] that the international recognition of a new Yugoslavia was won.

Kosta Nadj said that as early as in 1942 we had a state of armed people and national liberation committees which at their higher level functioned according to the delegate principle. According to Kosta Nadj, Josip Broz Tito went a step further than the international experience, both as regards waging wars and waging revolutions.

He bore in mind the tradition of our peoples, but he also went further than tradition, considering it only as an important component on which the political and military strategy should be based. He sought new forms and ways.

The orientation toward broad mass and popular uprisings, realized through the form of partisan war, represents the central guideline, the basis and the basic feature of our strategy, Col Gen Nikola Pjenovic said. In his view, this concept contains the political and military-strategic aims, the form of the armed struggle for the greater part of its duration, as well as the strategic aspiration during the entire course of the war.

ADMIRAL ON IMPORTANCE OF MARITIME, RIVER ECONOMY FOR DEFENSE

LD281920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Pula--While under full domination of the economic interest of associated labor of Yugoslavia, the plan of development of maritime and river economy for the next medium-term period, as well as for the long term, is powerfully supported in the interest of all-people's defense as well. Admiral Branko Mamula, assistant federal secretary for national defense for the navy, devoted his speech to these very questions at the consultative conference on the state and prospects of the maritime and river economy, being held in Pula.

"In our concept of an all-people's defense war," he said, "maritime and river shipping participation is specific. It has assumed the widest possible social function which gave this concept much greater possibilities than any other known concept in the preparation and conduct of war."

According to him, it is not possible to solve the defense preparations of the country separately from all other tasks and problems the maritime economy has already been facing for many years. The preparations for the country's defense must be considered daily regarding the development of shipping means, construction and equipment of harbors and in connection with the development of shipyards and repair facilities. This is more economical and simple.

After emphasizing that poor coordination between maritime shipping and the import-export policy and transit through home ports resulted in only a small percentage of domestic cargo being carried by our ships and the major percentage by foreign ships (25:75), and that transit cargo is a similar case, while our merchant navy has been mainly engaged in transportation between foreign ports, Admiral Mamula stated:

"The most general analyses show not only that it is not rational but also that it is impossible to maintain this situation in the future. It is not possible to build a healthy policy and insure rational planning on this basis,"

The interests of the country's defense, in his opinion, require that the future policy of development and engagement of the merchant fleet be elaborated differently. All objective conditions exist for this, and they insure normal work of the merchant fleet capacities and their modernization.

Emphasizing that most ships and boats for tourism and recreation, especially the specialized ones, have their role to play in defense, Admiral Mamula said that our navy has great and clear experience using fishing boats for the most varied tasks of armed struggle at sea. On this basis, it has also elaborated a modern doctrine about their use and, together with territorial defense, counts on their engagement.

Referring to internal waterways--which with their gravitational areas cover two thirds of SFRY territory and are also linked with the main river, the Danube--Mamula spoke specifically about the general position and importance of the Sava waterway. He mentioned the idea, that has already long existed, of diverting a part of the Danube transportation from central Europe by canal from Vukovar to Samac and then on the Sava and Kupa rivers to northern Yugoslav ports. Regardless of how realistic these projects are at the present time or in the next 10 or 15 years, he said, they will be implemented because of their advantages over any other transport.

We cannot be satisfied with the present use of the river shipping services. This is why the bases of the joint policy of the SFRY development for the period up to 1985 envisage a rehabilitation of river traffic.

Referring to shipbuilding, Admiral Mamula emphasized that the shipbuilding and accompanying industry must consider world trends, because they are part of the world capacities (in 1977 90 percent of shipbuilding construction was for export).

When speaking about harbors, Admiral Mamula continued, the main care must be devoted to still more responsible and intensive agreements and implementation of agreed policy--specialization of harbors and their equipment according to their purpose. In his opinion, the equipping of harbors represents an important factor which must be considered in building the all-people's defense system.

In conclusion, Admiral Mamula said that only with the help of all social forces in the shipping areas, their organization and readiness for self-protection and defense, is it possible to create conditions enabling the armed forces, navy and territorial defense to carry out their tasks. A well organized maritime economy, prepared for all-people's defense war, guarantees the stability of defense on the sea front. This is the essence of the place and role of the maritime economy in implementing the all-people defense war concept.

HODZA CHARIS SFRY PRESIDENCY SESSION ON ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD281406 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Fadilj Hodza. The highest-ranking federal officials also participated in the session's work.

A report from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense was examined, and on the basis of that and of the proposals put forward by the SFRY Presidency Council for National Defense, standpoints and decisions were adopted regarding the training and preparation of young people and the population for all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The Presidency positively assessed results obtained hitherto in ideopolitical education oriented toward the system, in psychophysical preparation, vocational and military-vocational training of all working people and citizens for all-people's defense and social self-protection; and emphasized the great importance this training has for the system of overall preparation and increased capacity for defense and protection by our self-management socialist society. On the basis of a summing up of the experience gained hitherto, the Presidency's conclusions contain measures which if realized will promote our entire system and will make it yet more efficient.

Particular stress was laid on the need for mass training and preparation of the entire population for defense and protection, in which a special role is given to sociopolitical and social organizations and associations of citizens, particularly to the LCY, the SAWPY, the Confederation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, and all social and sporting organizations.

The Presidency also reviewed other questions within its competence.

SFRY GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON ARMY POLITICAL ACTIVITY

LD281802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Maj Gen Anton Lukezic, president of the Sarajevo Military District League of Communists Committee, stated in an interview with a "KOMUNIST" editor that communists and members of the army have developed a high degree of cooperation and the closest possible links with sociopolitical organs in sociopolitical communities and organizations of associated labor.

In Lukezic's opinion, significant success has been achieved in training and preparing the population and in improving preparations for the defense and protection of our communities; (?communists and members of the army) take a permanent interest in constructing a socialist society, an attitude which is confirmed by, among other things, the massive response expressed in the registration of loans, support for local voluntary contributions, collection of monetary contributions for the construction of monuments to the revolution, and massive membership in the Tito funds. Also to be mentioned here is the army's participation in the construction of roads, bridges and other economically significant projects.

Asked how many members of the army are directly involved in sociopolitical life, Lukezic replied that on the territory of this republic alone over 1,200 persons in active service have been elected to self-management organs, to delegations of associated labor, to self-managing interest communities and local communities, which bears eloquent witness to the breadth and scope of involvement by army personnel.

To mark the party's jubilee this year, all units and establishments have drawn up special action programs which are being successfully implemented, Lukezic said in answer to a question on how the party's jubilee will be marked in army units and establishments. In the course of the interview, which encompassed a broad spectrum of topical questions and answers, Lukezic spoke in particular about Comrade Tito's idea of collective work and leadership, which, he considered, has gained full and unreserved support in this area.

The conditions for such an initiative had been created beforehand and are still being created without interruption, in order that the role of our man, soldier and officer, of every army member, should find its full expression--Anton Lukezic said, in addition, in an interview for the Bosnia-Hercegovina edition of "KOMUNIST."

KOSOVO PROVINCE HOLDS MEETING ON DEFENSE RESULTS, TASKS

LD282120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Council of the Presidency for National Defense today held a joint meeting under the chairmanship of Dzavid Nimani to consider the present results and future tasks in developing the province's territorial defense. The meeting noted that considerable results, achieved so far, represented a solid basis for still faster building and further development of territorial defense as a component of the United Armed Forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

MIKULIC SPEAKS ON STIMULATION, ROLE OF NONPARTY PEOPLE

LD281338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0856 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kragujevac--The involvement of a large number of communists in local communities, delegations, territorial party organizations and in the socialist alliance is a token of the great trust which the working people and citizens have in the League of Communists. However, the question arises as to whether our involvement gives sufficient stimulus to the activity of nonparty people, Branko Mikulic, current chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in a conversation with members of the second basic organization of the League of Communists in the Vasariste local community in Kragujevac. In this connection, Mikulic stressed that this can sometimes be the line of least resistance, adding that the League of Communists must not adopt a fractionalist attitude toward people outside the league. It can in no way be of any hindrance to us if there is a larger number of nonparty people in a particular organ in the local community and the socialist alliance. There is in our political, self-management and delegate base a place for everyone who genuinely wants to become committed and to work, Mikulic said. Speaking about the enrichment of activity undertaken by local communities, Mikulic emphasized that it is very vital that basic organizations of associated labor be involved to a greater extent in solving the problems of the working people and citizens in a given area. Many communal, health, sport and other projects in local communities can be built far more rapidly and efficiently by means of self-management agreement between citizens and associated labor. The Vasariste local community is one of the most active in Kragujevac. About 1,000 of its 6,000 inhabitants are involved in various forms of social and political activity, working in 97 commissions and sections of the socialist alliance and local community. Through pooling funds the citizens have asphalted all 30 of their roads, built a number of sports fields and created several green areas over the last 3 years.

Talks With University Representatives

LD281342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Kragujevac--Branko Mikulic, current chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is paying a 3-day visit to Kragujevac, talked today with representatives of the Svetozar Markovic University on the further transformation of the university in accordance with the law on associated labor, the financing of higher education establishments, the free exchange of labor in higher education and the ideopolitical activity of the League of Communists in faculties and at the university.

It was stressed that the Svetozar Markovic University is developing as a loose community of higher education establishments.

After talking with representatives of the Svetozar Markovic University, Branko Mikulic visited the Dr Mihajlo Ilic Clinic. This afternoon he will participate in the work of the Kragujevac League of Communists Municipal Committee.

TANJUG ON NOMINATIONS TO YUGOSLAV PRESIDENCY

LD281436 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG)--The nomination of candidates for members of the top state body, the Presidency of Yugoslavia, has been formally completed.

The Presidency, established in 1971, is made up of eight members--one from each constituent republic and province--elected for a five-year term. Josip Broz Tito is president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia with an unlimited term of office. Vice-presidents are elected annually from among the Presidency's members.

Nominated at the just concluded republican and provincial nomination conferences have been Petar Stambolic (Serbia), Dr Vladimir Bakaric (Croatia), Sergej Krajger (Slovenia), Ovijetin Mijatovic (Bosnia-Herzegovina), Vidoje Zarkovic (Montenegro), Lazar Kolisevski (Macedonia), Stevan Doronsji (Vojvodina) and Fadilj Jodza (Kosovo).

Members of the Presidency of Yugoslavia are elected by the respective republican and provincial assemblies. Their election will be endorsed by the Assembly of Yugoslavia in mid-May.

President Tito's proposal not to change the present membership of the Presidency of Yugoslavia has met with full support among the public and the electorate in the country. It has been stated that Yugoslavia has achieved enviable results in its social, economic and political development over the past period and that the role of the Presidency in this regard has been indispensable.

In its incumbent composition, the Presidency of Yugoslavia has won a noteworthy reputation at home and abroad. In supporting Tito's proposal for the continuity of the Presidency, the nomination conferences also took into consideration the complex international situation, and especially Yugoslavia's activity for strengthening, in unity and action, the nonaligned and its own position in the world.

Thus all the incumbent members of the Presidency of Yugoslavia have been re-nominated for a new Presidency. Unfortunately, the new Presidency will not include Edvard Kardelj, prominent Yugoslav revolutionary and Marxist theoretician who died on February 10, 1979. Kardelj represented the Constituent Republic of Slovenia in the Presidency of Yugoslavia. Slovenia has now nominated Sergej Krajger, president of the Presidency of Slovenia, its candidate for the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia functions as a collective body which observes the general interest of all working people, all Yugoslav nations and nationalities. The Presidency considers and takes decisions on the issues most important to the Yugoslav community.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN POLICY

AU272146 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Milivoje Curic and Milenko Maric report]

[text] The session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina today also discussed topical questions of the political stituation and tasks of the League of Communists. A report on this was submitted by Dr Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee. The report and the discussion paid special attention to the international situation which, as is well known, is very complex and fraught with numerous conflicts and crises.

Proceeding from the positions and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium which refer to topical tasks of our foreign policy and the international situation, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina adopted tasks for the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces. These tasks refer to the socialization of our foreign policy, the strengthening of the nonalined movement, the constant development of all-people's defense and social self-protection and the further preparation of the working people and citizens as basic subjects of defense and protection in the socialist self-managing society.

CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES HOLDS SESSION

LD282306 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces held a session at the SFRY Assembly today. It discussed the accumulative and reproductive ability of the economy, a large number of members of that chamber spoke on the subject. Before that there had been a considerable number of interesting questions put forward by delegates. Dusko Mandic reports on today's work of the chamber.

[Mandic] Today's debate at the session of the chamber began with delegates' questions. Thus, the question put forward by Pero Djetelic, delegate from Croatia, at one of the earlier sessions of the chamber was replied to in writing by the Federal Institute for Social Planning. The reply says that not a single republic or province exceeded its export obligations in 1978 and, therefore, not one of them has the right to increased imports, either. For the institute for social planning interprets the relevant agreement by linking it with the exports of goods and services but excluding the remittances by citizens temporarily employed abroad, since these remittances--as the above-mentioned reply says--do not represent the result of business transactions by organizations of associated labor.

Delegate Pero Djetelic did not agree with the reply because--as he stressed--this is not a question of the agreement which refers to the organizations of associated labor put to republics and provinces. He advocated that this question be discussed at the committee for economic relations with other countries of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces.

The second question was put forward by Vasil Grivcev, delegate from Macedonia. He wanted to know why there was an uneven supply to the market which resulted in unjustifiable shortages of certain goods on the market, as was the case withcoffee, butter, milk, light bulbs and other products both from domestic production and from imports, and what measures are intended to be taken in order to prevent a repetition of such phenomena.

The reply was given by Dr Dusan Anakioski, member of the Federal Executive Council. He said that the reason for the shortage of goods of domestic origin was the disharmony between supply and demand. The explanation connected with the balance of payments. Such a reply did not satisfy the delegates and it was, therefore, decided that this question, too, be debated by the committee for market and prices of this chamber.

Particular interest was evoked by the question put forward by Drago Jovovic, delegate from Montenegro. He asked why the prices of services provided by the Social Accounting Service (SKD) were rising dizzily, and he quoted the example of these prices having increased in Montenegro fourfold and also listed large sums of surpluses which were emerging in that service. Dr Anton Polajner, general director of the SKD, replied to this question by stressing that every republic and province is determining the prices of services. There was, however, no specific reply on prices within Yugoslav frameworks and on surpluses in the funds of this service, and the delegates were, therefore, not satisfied with this reply either. They, therefore, also asked that this question be debated at the committee, and this will be done.

Spasoje Medenica, director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, submitted the introductory report on the first point on the agenda, the accumulative and reproductive ability of the economy. He reiterated the well known facts about the drop in the economy's accumulative ability, and he illustrated this with figures and percentages. Between 1971 and 1977 income grew at the rate of 25 percent per annum and the allocation for accumulation nominally increased by 13.4 percent. The years 1975 and 1976 were particularly bad years. Last year income increased by 28 percent, net income by 25 percent and allocations for the expansion of the material base were nominally increased by 23 percent.

In contrast to such a situation, investments are continually growing, having reached the rate of 11 percent in 1977. It goes without saying that such relations have led to funds for investments coming from banks and, to a considerable extent, also from abroad. The information given today furthermore points to the fact that about 26 percent of the banks' long-term credits come from short-term sources; a considerable amount of these resources which can be committed to investments. This has led to a strain in the country's material and balance of payments possibilities and to the shortage of some materials on the market. The consequence of this, Medenica said, is a large increase in prices on the investment market, which amounts to as much as over 20 percent per annum. The broad range of approaches to this issue--a large number of delegates asked to speak--included some, as Dr Berislav Sefer, delegate from Croatia, said, which voiced doubts about all the causes of such a situation having been found. The measures, therefore, which should be taken to improve the material strength of associated labor will be complemented so that a more decisive battle for the settlement of circumstances in this sphere might be embarked on.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN CULTURE MINISTER VISITS--The days of Ukrainian culture in Croatia ended last night in the Split Shipyard House of Culture. Vladimir Pezo, deputy secretary for education, culture and physical culture, expressed farewell greetings to the guests from the Ukraine at the final evening held in Split last night. Expressing his thanks for the hospitality shown, Sergey Danilovich Besklubenko, Ukrainian minister of culture, wished a warm welcome to our artists who will be visiting the Ukraine in the autumn of next year as part of the days of culture of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD]

NEW KENYAN AMBASSADOR--Belgrade--Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Bethwell Kiplagat, the new ambassador of the Republic of Kenya in Yugoslavia, who handed him his credentials. Ambassador Kiplagat conveyed President Arap Maoi's warm greetings and best wishes to President Tito and the peoples of Yugoslavia. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD]

NEW JAMAICAN AMBASSADOR--Belgrade--Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Kenneth George Anthony Hill, the newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Jamaica, who handed him his credentials. Ambassador Hill conveyed greetings and best wishes from Prime Minister Manley to President Tito, the Government and the peoples of Yugoslavia. Ambassador Hill expressed Jamaica's readiness for the consolidation and comprehensive development of relations with our country. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD]

NEW HONDURAN AMBASSADOR--Belgrade--Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Oscar Acosta, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Honduras, who handed him his credentials. Ambassador Acosta conveyed the greetings and best wishes of the president of the junta, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, to President Tito, the Government and the peoples of Yugoslavia. He stressed that the Republic of Honduras was ready to develop cooperation in every sphere of joint interest with our country. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD]

YUGOSLAV-JAPANESE ECONOMIC COMMISSION--The first session of the Yugoslav-Japanese Mixed Commission for Promoting Economic Cooperation between the two countries was held in Belgrade on 15 March. The economic relations between the two countries consists primarily of commodity exchange, which is currently unsatisfactory for both sides. Last year the overall volume of commodity exchange totalled only $134 million, of which the Yugoslav exports totalled $15 million and imports $119 million. Certain problems of trade were analyzed and possible ways of solving them were pointed out. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 79 p 6 AU] Long-term cooperation is one of the ways for overcoming Yugoslavia's large trade deficit with Japan. This was stressed yesterday at the conclusion of the first session of the Yugoslav-Japanese Commission for Promoting Economic Cooperation. The long-term industrial cooperation between the Skopje steel mill and Japanese firms, which will exchange products worth $25 million, was stressed as a good example of cooperation. Heads of the two delegations, Dusan Stepancev, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade and (Takao Takashima), Japanese deputy foreign minister, also agreed that joint investments in third markets should be encouraged in the future. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 79 p 6 AU]

YUGOSLAV-GREEK ECONOMIC RELATIONS--Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav part of the Yugoslav-Greek Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, returned from Athens yesterday. He said that at meetings held in Greece possibilities were discussed for further promoting commodity exchange, as well as the issuance of transit permits for Greek haulage contractors and the possibilities for building an oil pipeline from Salonika to the Yugoslav border. It was also agreed to form a mixed working group which will study possibilities for joint ventures and for developing industrial cooperation. Last year the commodity trade between the two countries totalled $204 million. Yugoslav work organizations exported goods worth some $149 million. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 79 p 6 AU]